Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

The Theatre having been thoroughly renovated, ... SEVEN SISTERS ... will be brought from Philadelphia ... The Young Ladies ... beautiful comedy of TIME WORKS WONDERS.

Excursions.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY! —THE— JANESVILLE EXCURSION TRAIN Leaves Northwestern Depot at 7 A. M. ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 14th, Returning, arrives at 9 P. M. TICKETS: ADULTS $1.50; CHILDREN 75 CENTS. TO BE HAD AT CARS.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC. THE Reformed Presbyterian Church Will have an EXCURSION AND BASKET PIC-NIC To the beautiful Recreation Grounds at FOREST BAY GROVE Near Waukegan, On THURSDAY, THE 14th inst. A special train will leave the Depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad at 8 o'clock A. M.; returning, will leave the grounds at 5 P. M. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents. To be had at Moses Shirra, 108 West Lake street, and of the Trustees of the Church.

NEW EXCURSION GROUNDS. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co. Have prepared SPACIOUS FOREST GROUNDS, With buildings, walks, swings, dancing floors, &c., to accommodate Pic-Nic and Excursion Parties. The grounds are believed to be unsurpassed in beauty and convenience, situated on the Lake Shore, thirty-three miles from Chicago ... For further particulars apply at the Company's office ... S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

Auction Sales.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will sell at public sale the entire stock and fixtures of Grocery Store No. 407 State Street, this (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock, A. M. E. A. JESSEL, Auct'r.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY August 12th, at Nos. 107 and 109 Dearborn Street. H. ALEXANDER Will sell on TUESDAY MORNING, ... STANDARD MEDICAL WORKS, in French and English, Jewelry, ... At 11 o'clock—100 packages Fish, one Cooking Stove ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, B. C. Bedsteads Glassware, Mirrors &c., &c. AT AUCTION. We will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, on TUESDAY, August 12th, at 9½ o'clock, a variety of the above goods ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 20 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Tuesday, Aug. 12th ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 20 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, August 11th, Wednesday, August 13th, Friday, August 15th ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION TRADE SALE. Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES. We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 2500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Of desirable styles and well adapted to the retail Western trade, in lots to suit customers. The sale will commence AUGUST 12th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 A. M., until the stock is disposed of. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invited to call early and examine stock, as so favorable an opportunity seldom offers. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Office, No. 46—Salesrooms, Nos. 46 & 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. Every Tuesday and Thursday, by GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Schooner of ... hundred tons burthen ... Will be sold low for cash. Address ...

FOR SALE—A Span of ... old MULES, sound and in good condition ... at 60 South Wells street.

FOR SALE—One twenty horse power ENGINE, nearly new ...

FOR SALE.—MEDICAL PRACTICE, with office of two rooms ...

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A highly improved Farm ... A. J. GALLOWAY.

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill. A good Steam Custom Mill ...

FOR SALE—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain ... E. P. DOANE, No. 178 North Wells street.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis. ...

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A farm in Illinois ...

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One of the most attractive ...

CITY HOSPITAL ...

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862. NUMBER 29.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862.

Republican County Convention.

To the Republican voters of Cook County:

You are requested to meet in the towns, at your usual places of holding elections, at two o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, Aug. 12th, 1862, and in the wards of the city at the places hereinafter mentioned, at four o'clock p. m. of said day, to choose Delegates to a Convention, to assemble at the Supervisor's Room in the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 13th day of August next, at two o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the 1st Congressional District of this State, which is now composed of the county of Cook.

All who are in favor of sustaining the present National Administration, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, for the defeat of traitors, and the extinction of treason, are cordially invited to meet and act with the Republicans at the times and places specified.

The different wards and towns will be entitled to delegates as follows:

	Delegates.		Delegates.
1st Ward	11	Palos	2
2d "	13	Lyons	2
3d "	8	Maine	1
4th "	5	Elk Grove	2
5th "	14	Orland	1
6th "	16	West Chicago	2
7th "	15	Lake	1
8th "	7	Hyde Park	1
9th "	4	Thornton	2
10th "	9	Leyden	2
Proviso	2	Lake View	1
Calumet	3	Northfield	2
Worth	2	Lemont	1
Wheeling	3	Niles	2
Cicero	1	Evanston	2
South Chicago	1	Schaumberg	1
Bloom	2	Jefferson	2
Bremen	2	Barrington	2
Palatine	3	Hanover	2
Rich	2	New Trier	1

In the city of Chicago the meetings will be held at the following places, and the polls will be opened at four o'clock p. m. and kept open until seven o'clock:

1st Ward—Orient House.
2d Ward—326 State street.
3d Ward—Sheriff's Office in Court House.
4th Ward—Armory.
5th Ward—Engine house, corner of Washington and Clinton streets.
6th Ward—West Market.
7th Ward—F. Frillman's, corner of Wells and Division streets.
8th Ward—North Market.
9th Ward—Carpenter's shop on Cass street, between ...
10th Ward—Chas. Lind, corner of Twelfth and Union streets.

At Evanston the meeting will be in the evening at eight o'clock, at the Reynolds House, and at Hyde Park at 4½ o'clock, p. m., at the depot.

The ward and town committees will call the meetings to order in their respective wards and towns. By authority.

C. N. HOLDEN,
JOSEPH MEDILL,
JACOB REHM,
H. WILLMARTH,
Members of County Central Committee.
E. S. WILLIAMS,
CASPAR BUTZ,
JULIUS WHITE,
Congressional Committee for 1st District.

Chicago, July 28, 1862.

N. B. At the request of the ward committee of the second ward, the election in the second ward will be at 340 State street next to the engine house; and at the request of parties in West Chicago the election in that town will be held at B. Steenberber's house on Milwaukee avenue.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN.

The very full and satisfactory dispatch which we are enabled to lay before our readers from the battle field of Cedar Run, leaves little to be said in the way of comment or conjecture. Gen. Stonewall Jackson, by a series of characteristic movements, outgeneraled the commander of the army of Virginia, and managed to throw 25,000 men upon Gen. Banks's corps, and a long, bloody and fruitless battle was the consequence. Jackson did not make much by his motion, however, for our forces held their ground and offered to renew the fight, but the enemy had fallen back and was only heard of again in the form of a request for privilege to bury his dead. The battle was fought by Gen. Banks alone, Gen. Sigel coming up just at dark, too late to take part in the engagement. Where Jackson's army is now stationed, or which way it is moving, is as usual a mystery.

THE ARKANSAS BLOWN UP.

The rebels have bad luck with their marine monsters. The ram Arkansas, after a prosperous career of four weeks, has followed the example and shared the fate of the Merrimac. A dispatch from the rebel General Van Dorn to the Richmond government says that she was abandoned and blown up by her officers, near Bayou Sara, to prevent her falling into our hands. Her machinery had been disabled, and while in this condition she was attacked by Admiral Farragut's gunboats. This story comes in the form of a dispatch from Richmond to the Petersburg *Express*, and there seems to be no reason for doubting it.

Good Templar Regiment.

We have received the following dispatches indicating the progress made in the formation of a regiment by the good templars of the State of Illinois. Three companies are being raised in the northern section of the State:

QUINCY, August 11, 1862.
Starrett accepted two companies yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, August 11, 1862.
Prospects are bright for the formation of the Good Templar Regiment. It will be full on time.

The Hoosiers are Coming.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., August 11, 1862.

The regiment for my district is full and five hundred (500) excess. We can raise two more in ten days. WM. MITCHELL.

Drafting in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The governor yesterday received the order from the secretary of war directing the draft of the 300,000 men last called for, but he did not feel at liberty to publish the order without authority from the war department. This has been asked for and will probably be given. The quota for this state is 59,705, making the aggregate number under the two calls, 119,410. The particular mode of making the draft is not fully defined. Several important points are left with the governor. It is probable, however, that it will be arranged so that every locality will receive full credit for all it has voluntarily enrolled. Militia rolls on file will be thoroughly revised by persons to be appointed for that purpose, and application for exemption on account of disability will be scrutinized, and their sufficiency determined by a competent agent.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—In consequence of new and strict orders received to-day, provost marshal Kennedy prohibited passengers going out in the California steamer without passports, and the steamer has been detained.

All persons found in the streets to-day in military uniform without proper passes were arrested by the police.

Rev. Jno. C. Brigham died to-day.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Marshal Murray construes the Secretary of War's order so as to make no restriction on local travel.

One of the new Monitors will be ready in a few days, another the 1st of September, and the others as quick as possible. Eight are being constructed. Workmen are engaged day and night.

The Ram Arkansas Blown Up.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The following is taken from the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday:

"RICHMOND, August 8.—A dispatch from Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stephens commanding, has been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday, to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After the passage of Bayou Sara her machinery became disabled, and while her crew were attempting to repair it, several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up.

"The officers and men reached the shore in safety."

The Exodus of Sneaks to Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Aug. 11.—Extraordinary numbers of Americans are here to escape being drafted. The Toronto *Globe*, which is friendly to the North, says that Stanton's late order is impolitic, absurd and tyrannical, and that only the craven-hearted, disloyal and incapable will come here and return home after the 15th, and their departure from Canada will excite no regret.

Earl Russell's Decision.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Forty merchants and ship owners of Liverpool having memorialized Earl Russell relative to the alleged violation of international law by federal cruisers, Mr. Layard, in effect, replied justifying the proceedings of the cruisers, owing to the practice of sending vessels to the Bahamas for the purpose of running the blockade. He recommends strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation."

Volunteering in Kentucky—The First Quota Nearly Full.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—6,000 cavalry are already enrolled, and further enlistments rejected, being 2,000 over our quota. Infantry are enlisting rapidly. No necessity of drafting on the first requisition of the federal government.

Gen. McCook's Funeral.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—Gen. McCook's funeral was an imposing affair. There was a large attendance of military and citizens. The [illegible] of the Philadelphia *Press* that the general was shot while kneeling and begging for mercy, is denied by Capt. Hart, the general's aid, who says he was kneeling assisting the driver to manage the frightened horses.

The Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, August 11.—The Canadian Parliament is announced to meet on the 28th ...

FIELD OF GEN. POPE'S OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.



THE BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN.

Bloody Engagement Between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

PRACTICALLY A DRAWN BATTLE.

Brilliant Maneuvering of Jackson Before the Battle.

FATAL CHARGE BY GENERAL CRAWFORD.

General Banks Holds his Ground and Offers to Renew the Fight.

Jackson Retires and Asks Permission to Bury his Dead.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SIGEL.

Wounded Officers and Soldiers Sent to Washington.

Disposition of Gen. Pope's Forces.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Gen. Pope assumed command of the army of Virginia on the fourth of July. The forces placed at his disposal were: 1st, the corps of Major General McDowell stationed at Fredericksburg, consisting of the divisions of Gen. Augur and Gen. King; 2d, the corps of Major General Fremont (now Gen. Sigel's,) stationed at Middletown, in the Shenandoah Valley; 3rd, the corps of Major General Banks, stationed at Middletown and Luray; 4th, a portion of Gen. Shields' division, which had been detached from Gen. McDowell's corps (another portion having been sent down to McClellan;) 5th, a portion of Gen. Wadsworth's forces in and around Washington. The aggregate force was probably between 60,000 and 70,000 men, scattered over seven or eight counties of Virginia, and the District of Columbia, in most admired disorder. The veteran army of Major General Burnside, numbering some 30,000 effective men, has been landed at Fredericksburg within a few days, to co-operate with Gen. Pope, but it would appear that they were not moved up from Newport News to their new field of operations quickly enough to meet the enterprising general sent to oppose them at Culpepper.

The following *resume* of Gen. Pope's movements in bringing his scattered forces together for his new campaign, is obtained from a letter in the N. Y. *Tribune*, dated Sperryville, Va., Aug. 4:

The general commanding remained at Washington, but neither he nor his troops were inactive. The forces at Middletown were unfit to move—were in need of repose, discipline and supplies. He gave them what was indispensable, then moved them simply across the Blue Ridge, covering all points as they advanced, sending part through Chester Gap straight from Front Royal to Washington in Rappahannock county, part by way of Luray through Thornton's Gap and Sperryville. To remove one object and one assistance to a rebel advance through the Shenandoah Valley, he transferred all stores and deposits of supplies from the stations of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, abandoned that road as a line of transportation, and having his troops now on the eastern front of the Blue Ridge, chose Warrenton as his depot and drew his lines from Luray to Fredericksburg. The Shenandoah was apparently abandoned from Port Republic to Winchester, the latter place being garrisoned by a force sufficient to hold its intrenchments against sudden attempts. Front Royal, on the flank of the Shenandoah, was also protected by troops; but, of course, neither forces separately nor both combined were strong enough long to oppose the advance of the army which once, under Jackson, had swept the valley and thrown Washington itself into a panic. Did he then mean to open the highway of the Shenandoah, the only natural approach from the rebel center to the Maryland border? What was to hinder Stonewall Jackson, if he chose to make a second advance by the road he had already traversed in pursuit and retreat?

It was known that this second advance was promised and planned. In every town the rebels were eagerly expecting their famous chief, and so certain of his speedy arrival that the undisguised confidence of their hopes often bordered on insolence. The most credible information was all to the same effect, and the evidence was so strong that no prudent commander could disregard it. It was finally corroborated by the appearance of Jackson at Gordonsville, and the steady movement of troops at the appointed time from Richmond northwesterly by the Virginia Central to Gordonsville and adjacent strategic points.

But, before these movements of the rebels were well under way, the dispositions of Gen. Pope were complete. Jackson suddenly found that his entrance into the Shenandoah was as effectually barred as if every road through the valley were fortified and defended. The wily rebel was at last outgeneraled, and [illegible] the Union forces were massed at Sperryville and Washington, ready to be swiftly moved in either direction, they held also Thornton's Gap and the Luray to New Market road. If he entered the valley by the Harrisonburg road, and marched through Mount Jackson and Strasburg against Winchester, he left an enemy in force on his flank who could close the door against his retreat, and, before he could enter Winchester, would break his communications and cut him to pieces by an attack in the rear, or force him to surrender without a fight. The valley, in fact, was protected by a force wholly outside of it.

Not content with this success, Gen. Pope had determined that the rebel general should not only be forced to abandon the offensive, but to assume the defensive. The forces in Rappahannock county, while covering the Shenandoah, and getting rest and supplies, held also the right of a line strategically offensive, and were steadily pushing down by divergent roads to the chief towns of Madison and Culpepper counties. From Fredericksburg, which was the extreme left, the sudden and brilliant cavalry dash against Beaver Dam woke up the rebels to learn that their interior lines of communication were in danger, and were even temporarily destroyed. Before they had time to recover from that surprise, a second followed, and the third success of a similar kind was accomplished two days ago. In other words, the whole face of the campaign had been changed in a month, and before Gen. Pope had fairly taken the field in person he had thwarted the rebel plans, checked their advance, broken their communications, and forced them into defense.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times]

GEN. CRAWFORD'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR CULPEPPER, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Nearly the whole army of Virginia is now on the move forward in the direction of the enemy. Gen. McDowell arrived here to-day, and fixed his headquarters at the fine residence of Mr. Wallach, of the Washington *Star*. Gen. Rickett's, Hartsuff's, and Duryea's commands came with him. Gen. Banks' army, the portion that remained near Little Washington, is on the march. Gen. Banks himself will to-night encamp at Woodville, a pleasant little place between here and Sperryville. He will be on and probably beyond here by to-morrow night. His present destination I, of course, must not state. Louisa, a point farther on, the importance of which will appear, if you suppose our advance line to be drawn from the Rapidan, through "Orange Court House," towards Fredericksburg, is now threatened; as is Hanover and also Gordonsville. On which point our first grand demonstration will be made, is not yet to be made public. At Madison Court House, there is now a considerable force of infantry—one of Sigel's brigades, and yesterday evening Gen. Bufort, chief of cavalry, left with a portion of his command. A little later, Col. De Forest left for the same point with the now veteran 5th New York. The 1st Vermont did not return here from Raccoon Ford, but were ordered directly to Madison Court House, where they arrived last night. The well-drilled force of Gen. Sigel is moving forward in sections, occupying important points on the way; Gen. Burnside is not resting, as might be supposed probable, and King and the others are acting, we believe, in accordance with a well-conceived plan for early offensive operations. The force at Culpeper, under Gen. Crawford, will not, I am sure, remain here much longer. Its position is in the advance, and it must now "move on."

Gen. Pope was expected here to-day, but has not yet arrived. I do not think now that he will be here before Friday. His presence with the army, however, is felt at every point, and energetic and enthusiastic preparation for work is the result.

REBEL NOTICES OF THE POSITION.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 2.]

From the position of affairs on the Rappahannock, the impression prevails that active operations cannot be long delayed. For several days past the enemy have been making such disposition of his forces as to induce the belief that an advance is early contemplated. Passengers by the Central train, last evening, represent that the main army of Pope has moved up from Culpepper into Madison, and that a considerable infantry force had been advanced in a southwesterly direction as far as Stuartsville, in Greene county. This point is on the road leading into the valley, through Swift Run Gap, and only a few miles from the foot of the Blue Ridge.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, August 5.]

There is no material change in affairs along the lines of the Rappahannock since our last report. Our latest information tends to confirm the impression that a heavy engagement is impending, and must occur in a few days at most. The movements of the contending armies indicate that the blow must soon be struck. The train yesterday afternoon brought down some prisoners from Gordonsville, captured in the cavalry fight at Orange Court House on Saturday. Two of these are members of the 2d Vermont, and the other two of the 5th New York regiments of cavalry. From the statements of these prisoners it would appear that the fight of Saturday was much more severe than previous accounts represent it. They state that seventeen of their men were killed and a number wounded. Lieut. Myers, of the provost guard, under whose charge they were brought to this city, informs us that our loss was one killed and eleven wounded. The prisoners report their force in the fight at about 700, and ours from 300 to 400. Notwithstanding this disparity of numbers, the enemy were driven from the town, and the place was occupied by our men.

The cut presented herewith shows the field of Gen. Pope's operations. The battle occurred on the banks of a little stream called Cedar Run, about six miles south of Culpepper C. H.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN GEN. BANKS AND STONEWALL JACKSON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BATTLE FIELD, NEAR CEDAR RUN, VA., August 10, via WASHINGTON August 11.

On Friday last an unexpected movement was made by the combined forces of Jackson, Longstreet and Ewell, upon our advance position along the Rapidan. The evident intention of the different sections of our army at Fredericksburg, Culpepper and Madison, was to move forward upon the fine turnpikes which run from each of those places and concentrate at Orange Court House. From this point the united forces of the grand army of Virginia were to advance upon Gordonsville, which is nine miles distant therefrom. Jackson foresaw the intention and determined to prevent it. This he did by a sudden and unexpected movement across the Rapidan upon our centre column before we had had time to move our forces, as it had been anticipated we should. While it was his purpose to fight, as he always has managed to do, a detached portion of our army, it was necessary for him to delude us with the supposition that he was advancing in overwhelming numbers upon us at all points, and from all directions. This he also succeeded in doing to a considerable degree, but as soon as he had produced the impression upon the startled columns that he was about to attack them all, he rapidly concentrated his whole available force which he put to bear upon our centre.

All day on Friday he was threatening the forces at Madison on, Thoroughfare mountain, at Culpepper, and at the same time pretended to be sending out on the flank of each of these positions a force for the purpose of surrounding and capturing them. By this means the force at Madison, believing that their communication with Culpepper to be cut off, were prevented from joining the main column, and retreated to Woodville, and were thus unable to throw their weight into their scale. On the following Saturday the signal station on Thoroughfare not being threatened, a force was drawn off from Culpepper to strengthen a detachment threatened by Jackson, between Culpepper and Fredericksburg. It was thought dangerous to advance too far toward the Rapidan, for fear of being outflanked, and so the detachments of the army of Virginia were kept apart to give Jackson an opportunity to choose his own point of attack.

Accordingly, on Friday afternoon, he commenced a rapid union of his scattered forces, and on Saturday threw them against the corps of Banks, which had been thrown forward to a point midway between Culpepper Courthouse and the Rapidan. Gen. Bayard's cavalry brigade had been holding the bridge at Rufusford, and was of course easily driven in upon the advance of the enemy in force, not, however, without having given them evidence of his bravery, in capturing quite a number of their officers and privates. Gen. Crawford's brigade was ordered out to support Bayard, whom he met retreating from the enemy in the vicinity of Cedar Run. This was on Friday afternoon, and these two brigades, with the aid of three batteries of artillery, kept back the enemy, who, probably not having yet gathered his forces, and had no desire to push them further at that time, especially as they were then admirably situated for the operation of their artillery when they should get ready their forces for an attack. From all parts the detachments of the enemy came pouring back, and they had carefully refrained from going so far that this could not be easily effected. Gen. Banks' remaining corps was next morning pushed rapidly to the front under orders from Gen. Pope to feel the enemy and attack them. Our scattered army was incapable of concentrating a number equal to the work of conquering and repulsing the masses which Jackson had brought together upon the admirable position he had chosen south of Cedar Run, and the enemy had placed their guns upon a large number of excellent positions and were estimated by the experienced to be six batteries. Their infantry was entirely concealed by convenient stretches of woods behind the artillery, and their numbers were reported by several prisoners to have been 25,000 fighting men. Our own artillery excelled theirs in the number and value of the guns, yet much difficulty was experienced by Capt. Best, chief of artillery, in finding for them suitable positions. Ten batteries were in his command, but only thirty guns could be placed in position. Our infantry was in two divisions, Gen. Williams on the right and Gen. Augur on the left of Williams' division. Crawford's division was on the right and Gordon's upon the left. Henry, Prince, and Greene were the generals commanding brigades of Gen. Augur's division.

The morning was occupied in arranging the forces and plan of battle, neither party showing an inclination to hasten the commencement of hostilities. At half-past two o'clock the cannonading was commenced and continued with increased rapidity and severity for an hour and a half. Captain Best, a regular United States army officer, served with the greatest skill his fine Napoleon's and was constantly moving to different parts of the field superintending the management of his guns. One of his best smooth bores was lost and three caissons, not captured but abandoned on account of the breaking of the carriages. Having kept up a most rapid and constant fire for an hour and a half, without having discovered the precise position of the enemy, Gen. Banks gave orders to Crawford to advance upon the enemy, and ascertain his force and position, and endeavor to draw him into action. They emerged from their shelter into the open field and the column moved steadily towards the roads in which the enemy were hiding. As they drew near and came within convenient range; first in volleys and then in file, firing, the enemy poured upon them such torrents of slugs and buckshot as might have made veterans falter; yet they faltered not, even when their officers were falling around them, and colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors all but three had fallen or been carried from the field. Gen Banks was constantly active, moving to every part of the field, and those who were in constant communication with him say how wonderfully he preserved in his memory all the minutest details of the fight. No man could in any circumstance have been more calm and self possessed.

There were 2,000 in the brigade who made their advance, and next morning there were not more than 500 who could be gathered together for duty. Gen. Gibbdon's brigade had been ordered to their support, but were a long time in getting to the scene of conflict. Gen. Banks attributed his failure to have repulsed the enemy principally to their tardiness in coming. The 3d Wisconsin regiment, during the time of the greatest peril and danger to the the 3d brigade, were directed to a certain position. They came up well, but the severity of the fire was too much for them. They faltered, broke and ran back. Gen. Crawford himself, with musket in hand, besought them to follow him, and go up again to the support of their comrades so vastly outnumbered. They marched up but only to be again driven back by an irresistible volley of the rebel missels. Crawford's brigade is the one which, at the last battle of Winchester, put to rout ten regiments of rebels. It was then commanded by Col. Donnelly, of the 28th New York, who was, on this occasion, coolly leading his regiment and fell wounded mortally. The brigade returned from the woods, out of which they had driven the enemy, but fell back no further than the ground they had occupied during the day. Many of the men had dragged themselves away after the fight, and as I rode among them and inquired frequently, "What regiment is this?" I was universally answered that it was no particular regiment. Many lay down upon the ground wherever they happened to be, and many moved wearily and slowly to the rear. They had fought nobly, but through the smallness of their numbers had been compelled to retire without the attainment of what they had fought for, and the whole command seemed overwhelmed with weariness and depression. After they had lain down to sleep, the enemy continued to throw shells, and kept up the fire until into the evening.

The sun had hardly risen next morning before cannonading commenced again from our guns, but they were not responded to by the enemy. Gen. Sigel had arrived too late in the evening to be of service, and in the morning was placed in front. A company of skirmishers was thrown out, but the exact position of the enemy was not obtained. His lines had evidently changed, but how was not known. A flank movement was apprehended. During the most of the day reports were current of enormous forces flanking us, and they created their impressions. The uncertainty was so great that the entire baggage train of the army was packed and horses harnessed. General Pope had everything in readiness for the removal of his headquarters.

This last encounter with Jackson must be added to the list of battles, in none of which has he been outgeneralled. It is easy to believe that our combined strength would have given him a most disastrous defeat. We held the field at night which we had occupied during the day, and Jackson was unwilling either to pursue, or renew the battle which was offered to them on the Sabbath following. He cannot claim a victory and we cannot acknowledge a defeat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated, headquarters army of Virginia, six miles beyond Culpepper, Va., August., 10, says:

A battle was fought yesterday between Banks and Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Bayard, of McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade, had been engaged the day before in the extreme advance near the Rapidan River, skirmishing and maneuvering, taking some prisoners, and ending with slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut them off.

Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours before Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry—the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Maine and 1st Rhode Island—delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance.

The rebels under Jackson and Ewell had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Banks yesterday afternoon about six miles south of Culpepper Courthouse. The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about 6 o'clock, and a determined and most bloody contest ensued. Banks' right wing, under General Williams, suffered severely. The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross open ground. It was not until about 6 o'clock that it became evident that the rebels were attacking in force. Previously to that there had been rather desultory cannonading. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At seven and a half o'clock, General Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by McDowell and a part of McDowell's corps. The battle was substantially over, Banks holding the same ground he occupied at the beginning. After the arrival of Pope, there was an artillery contest, lasting at intervals till near two o'clock. The night was unusually clear, and the moon full. The rebels planted a battery against McDowell's centre, where both General Pope and General Banks were bringing their fire. The generals and staffs were so near the rebel lines that a sudden charge of rebel cavalry was made from the woods a quarter of a mile off, with a view to capture them. The attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the generals and their staffs left the ground under a cross fire from the rebels and their own troops. The fire of the rebel batteries was afterwards silenced.

Gen. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Banks' exhausted columns. The enemy did not renew the attack, except by artillery.

Banks was on the field throughout the action, and constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry are highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large portion of the fight. When overpowered by numbers, some regiments retreated in disorder.

Col. Knight of the 46th Pennsylvania, is dangerously wounded; Lieut. Col. Selfridge, severely; Major Mathews, arm amputated; Adjutant Boyd, severely—all of the same regiment. Col. Donnelly, 28th New York, and Lieut. Col. Brown, arm amputated; Major Cook, killed—all of the 28th New York. Col. Chapman, of the 15th Connecticut, wounded and prisoner; Lieut. Col. Stone, same regiment, killed; Major Blake, same regiment, wounded and prisoner. Of the Massachusetts regiment Major Savage is missing, probably killed. He was left on the field in a dying condition; Capt. Abbott, killed.

General Banks is rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him, striking him rather heavily on the side.

Col. Ruggles, chief of staff to Pope, had his horse shot under him. Lieut. Hopkins, of the 7th Ohio, is wounded. Two of Gen. Pope's body guard were killed. The 2d Massachusetts was in the hardest of the fight, and suffered severely. The 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana and 46th Pennsylvania are badly cut up. Lieut. Ranney, of Gen. Banks' staff, had his horse shot under him. The rebel General Wilder was wounded.

The losses are very heavy on both sides—not less than 2,000 or 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing on each side. Some prisoners are taken by both.

Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle.

Reinforcements under Gen. A. P. Hill to the amount of 18,000 men reached the rebels last night at about the same time that ours arrived.

Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat that no serious encounter is expected to-day.

No details have been officially received.

It is reported that Generals Prince, Augur and Geary were wounded.

The *Herald's* account of the fight says:

Gen. Geary's brigade of Augur's division had the advance, and maintained it admirably. Geary's brigade consisted of the 5th, 7th and 29th Ohio, 28th Pennsylvania and Knapp's Battery. No sooner had these troops taken their places, than the rebels opened a musketry fire upon them from two sides and in front, aided by the batteries before mentioned. The batteries in the mountains also kept up a most destructive fire, but our troops never faltered. The fight became general at five p. m., and continued until darkness ended the carnage.

"I have witnessed many battles during this war, but none where the tenacious obstinacy of the American character was so fully displayed. Our troops fought like veterans. No sooner did a volley of musketry or a discharge of artillery mow down the ranks of a regiment, than the gaps were filled up and a new front presented. Regiment vied with regiment, and brigade with brigade in deeds of valor, and few instances indeed were there, where even individuals faltered.

"The 8th and 12th regulars, led by Captain Pitcher, did excellent service. Capt. Pitcher was wounded in the knee by a musket shot, but kept the field until the end.

When the firing of musketry ceased at dark the artillery on the mountain kept up a random firing till near midnight. At dark our troops withdrew to a small copse of wood, where they were joined soon after by the corps of McDowell and Sigel, who formed in their rear. At 9 p. m. the hungry and wearied troops of Banks were relieved and fell back half a mile, resting on their arms.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, General Pope went upon the field and was greeted with vociferous cheers. The general rode to the extreme front, in the thickest of the fight, and came near getting into a rebel ambuscade, but discovered the danger in time to avoid it.

We took several rebel prisoners. It is certain the rebel General Winder is killed. Gen. Jackson is wounded slightly in the hand. Gen. Saxton is mortally wounded. The rebel force was from 40,000 to 50,000.

Gen. Augur's wound is not dangerous. Gen. Geary is severely wounded in the arm. Gen. Banks had his horse killed under him.

Culpepper is one vast hospital, though most of the wounded will be sent to Washington for treatment.

Two pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms were captured from the enemy.

The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch contains the following:

Gov. Sprague was roused this morning at daylight by a special messenger, and started immediately for Burnside's army. It has been believed for some time that Burnside and Pope were in some way to co-operate in the present movements, and this sudden sending for Sprague is interpreted as indicating speedy activity.

Matters are not stagnating at Fredericksburg, by any means.

It is now considered certain that there had been heavy fighting at Gordonsville on Saturday afternoon, and perhaps today. Two trains of cars left Alexandria this morning for the wounded.

Advices from other quarters indicate that the attention of the rebels had not been confined to Pope's army alone. Gen. Pope is understood to been too busy to send reports.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Accounts from Culpepper represent the enemy's estimated force engaged at 30,000, and ours, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, as not exceeding 7,000. The number of U. S. soldiers wounded is large, and the wounds generally slight. The number killed is small.

On Saturday night the teamsters lit their fires, causing the enemy to shell our new position for two hours with considerable effect. Yesterday morning the rebels were not in sight on our front, but the indications were that they were reinforced on Saturday night, and were attempting to flank our movements.

Nothing has yet been heard from Gen. Buford at Madison, C. H.

The rebels have unmasked batteries on the mountain slopes and on every hill, making a crescent of batteries of nearly three miles, commanding our own position for two hours. Our batteries were exposed to a cross fire and flank fire at every point. The rebels evidently outnumbered us in guns and weight of metal, but we repiled shot for shot till 5 o'clock, when the rebels opened an enfilade battery on our right. General Banks here gave orders to cease firing and charge this battery. The duty was assigned to Crawford's brigade of Williams' division, the 46th Pennsylvania regiment led the charge. Behind the battery was a thicket of scrub oak, and before the 46th Pennsylvania regiment could reach the rebel guns they were mowed down by a terrific fire from the thicket. The rest of the brigade was quickly brought up, and subsequently the rest of Gen. Williams' and Gen. Ayers' commands, but the brigades of the rebels were found at every point. This battle ground was in a thick wood, with a ravine on our right. Here nearly all the infantry had been concealed during the shelling, after securing themselves from observation by expelling our pickets. This was probably one of the hardest contested fights in Virginia, lasting until dark, when our forces retired from the field, taking a new position beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, which were in an advantageous position on the heights. Our infantry were badly cut up. We lost two guns. The enemy's loss was certainly greater than ours, as their dense columns were frequently riddled by our artillery.

Since our correspondent left the field, large reinforcements have reached there.

CULPEPPER, Va., Aug. 11.—The enemy this morning sent out a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead. This shows that with all their superiority of numbers they were too badly cut up to maintain position, and that their falling back yesterday was from necessity not choice. Our troops are engaged in bringing off our wounded from the field, and burying the dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—During last night trains arrived from Culpepper, bringing a number of officers wounded in the late battle and skirmishes in that vicinity. They are mostly wounded in the arms and legs, although one or two are more seriously injured in other parts of the body, one of them having received no less than four bullets in his hips. Vehicles were in attendance on the trains, and the sufferers were speedily removed, many of them to public houses.

FROM CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 10, 1862.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 4th knows nothing about the arrival of English gunboats at Mobile.

Hundreds of men at Grenada, Hernando, and other points South, are anxious to return to Memphis and take the oath, but they are not allowed to do so.

Villipigue is reported to be at Abbeville, and Jeff. Thompson at Hernando.

Provisions at Grenada are plenty, but very dear. Butter is fifty cents a pound.

On Tuesday last there was a small skirmish seven miles below Helena, in which we had six killed and thirty taken prisoners. The rebels were repulsed with loss.

The ferry boat Hamilton Belle arrived at Memphis Thursday morning with forty-five wounded men from the affair at Lauquille bridge near Madison, Arkansas, last Sunday. The enemy carried off all the horses, arms, ammunition, and twenty-five or thirty wagons, and destroyed what they did not take away. In one hour the Texans performed their bloody work and were gone.

The health of the sailors is said to be greatly improved.

From June 26 to Aug. 6th, there was shipped from Memphis 12,122 bales of cotton; 5,381 hhds. of sugar, and 5,785 barrels of molasses. Our efficient quartermaster, Capt. Connor, has shipped to Gen. Curtis within the last three days, 8,000 bales of hay, also 12,000 sacks of grain. He has also sent to the Mobile and Ohio railroad seventeen locomotives and 100 cars.

The body of Major F. W. Matteson, of the Yates sharpshooters, and son of ex-governor Matteson, passed through here to-day in charge of R. E. Goodell, on its way to Joliet for interment. The major died near Corinth, of typhoid, after an illness of eighteen days. Capt. James Obercrombie, of the 3d Mo., died this morning very suddenly in his stateroom on board the City of Alton, on her way to this place. He was a citizen of St. Louis, whither his body will be taken.

CAIRO, August 11.—Gen. Curtis has not again opened trade to aid cotton buyers. He began thus but soon found his camp infested with speculators, secessionists and spies, and he issued an order excluding all but a few who he belived were honest and loyal, and put them under military law as sutlers. If speculators persist in coming to the army or battalion, they should come armed, to fight, and not as non-combattants.

It is not true, as stated in a late telegram, that Commodore Farragut asked a truce in passing the batteries at Vicksburg. On the contrary, he went down giving broadsides from every vessel.

Neither is it true that Gen. Curtis was ordered to Vicksburg by Gen. Grant. He will not hesitate when ordered anywhere.

Com. Davis is still quite ill, but hopes to rejoin his fleet.

Gen. Curtis has been shown distinguished favor while here. His headquarters on the H. R. W. Hill, where he was the guest of Capt. McAllister, chief of commissary, were frequented by many officers and civilians.

The result of the conference held by Commodore Davis and Gen. Curtis, with the governmental Washington, is of course unknown.

Recruiting Progressing in New York.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The most encouraging reports relative to recruiting were received at Gen. Arthur's office this morning:

The Rensselaer county regiment numbers 500 men, and is increasing rapidly. The Rochester regiment is full, with 500 men to spare. The Goshen regiment is full, and the Knightstown regiment is also ready to march. Commencing on Tuesday night, the State regiments will proceed to the seat of war. The first to leave will be the Elmira, Rochester, Auburn, Orange county and Knightstown regiments. From reports received there are only 2,000 lacking to fill up the quota of the 300,000 men called for by the president on July 1st, and from the present state of recruiting this number will be easily filled by Tuesday next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1862.

The war department has decided to subdivide the States into military districts, so that each district may be credited with the number of volunteers it has furnished under the new calls, and have them deducted from its quota when the draft is applied.

The navy department will advertise to-morrow for proposals for building a number of heavy gunboats, iron-clad and partially on the plan of the Monitor, with revolving turrets and heavy armaments. It is stated that two of them are designed for use on the lower Ohio, and the rest of them for the Mississippi, below Cairo. An effort is making to have the work done exclusively in Western shops.

It is understood that a farther exemption from drafting is likely to be made in favor of skilled employees engaged in government manufactories, as in armories, coasting, building gunboats and the like.

Gen. Frank Patterson is said to have been arrested by McClellan for disobedience of orders in the Malvern reconnoissance. Caleb B. Smith, was brought over to-day from Philadelphia in a car sent expressly for him, but will probably be unable to leave his bed for some days.

A number of wounded officers have arrived from the engagement beyond Culpepper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Some of the newspapers have erroneously published Major General Richardson, instead of Major J. H. Richardson, of the 7th Michigan volunteers, as having been dismissed.

The service of a number of persons were yesterday and to-day prevented, except on conditions, from leaving the city on the cars. This action is in accordance with the executive order to prevent the evasion of military duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the military district of Washington:

All soldiers employed as nurses, cooks, attendants, or in any other capacities in the different hospitals, and who are able to join their regiments, will be relieved of such duty and sent to their regiments. Convalescents will be selected for such duties and no others, and these convalescents will be relieved as soon as they have sufficiently recovered to be fit for active duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Among the passengers by the steamer Northern Light to-day was Dr. J. Mackay, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the department of State, who goes out as bearer of important dispatches to our legations in the South American republics.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The following officers have been exchanged and may at once enter upon duty: Col. Kenly, 1st Md.; Lieut. Col. Hoffman, 8th U. S. Infantry; Col. Clitz, 12th Infantry, and Major Dwight, 2d Mass.; Captain Wallace, 1st Infantry; Capts. Bowman and Hopkins, Lieutenants Steine, Van Horn and Lay, 3d Infantry; Capt. Gibbs, 3d cavalry; Stevenson and Patten, and Lieuts. Plume, Hancock and Ryan, 7th Infantry; Captain Jordan, 8th Infantry, and Lieutenants McNally and Cressy, 3d cavalry.

Col. Corcoran will be exchanged for Colonel Hanson.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The War Department Order—Camp Douglas Fugitives Caught—Two of Them Shot while Attempting to Escape.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 11, 1862.

Orders issued to-day restricting travel, to prevent sneaks evading the draft, have caused great trouble to Illinois farmers and countrymen coming to and leaving town. For their benefit the stringency of the prohibitory orders has been relaxed to-day, but to-morrow the screws will be applied to everybody.

Enrolling officers will proceed to enroll everybody's name to-morrow.

R. Stafford and Chas. S. Kyles, who escaped from Camp Douglas, Chicago, during the recent emeute, were caught on Sandy Creek, Washington county, about noon on Tuesday, and while being conveyed to this city, attempted to run away. Both were pursued and shot dead.

Several arrests were made on railroads this morning of parties going into the country to avoid drafting. Another light draught gunboat is about to be sent to the Missouri River to operate against guerrillas.

All business houses were closed at 4 o'clock to-day by order of General Schofield, the order being general in its application.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—The Western Sanitary Commission makes another appeal to the patriotic citizens of loyal States. The articles most needed are hospital wines, drawers, socks, slippers, dressing gowns, farina, corn starch, delicacies and money.

SYRACUSE, Mo., August 10.—Col. Phillips, with parts of three companies of State militia, has just returned from a scout in the southeastern part of this county, bringing in three wagon loads of powder and five prisoners. This powder was secreted by persons who are under heavy bonds for good behavior. The entire regiment of the 1st Iowa cavalry and a section of a battery, have been concentrated at Clinton, Henry county, and are ready for operations in that section. About a $1,000 worth of government stores were left at Osceola by a part of this regiment, but as the secessionists there will be held responsible for them they are regarded safe.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—Major McConnell, of the provost marshal general's department, left yesterday to establish provost marshalships at various points in Illinois and Iowa. Under the recent order from Washington, the police of this city are organized into military companies.

Two of Price's recruiting officers were arrested here yesterday. Some 300 recruits had been raised in the city, most of whom will be arrested.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order for the suspension of business throughout the city after 4 o'clock, to enable citizens to organize military companies and drill.

Amos Green, a prominent lawyer of Paris, Ill., was arrested at Terre Haute, on Friday last, by order of the United States Marshal. It is reported at Terre Haute that the charge against him was purchasing arms and ammunition with which to resist the government draft.

The editor of the *Democrat and Standard*, published at Paris, was arrested the same day, for treasonable practices.

It is is reported that armed organizations exist in Indiana and Southern Illinois, to resist the draft.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Important from Virginia—The Evacuation of Richmond again Reported.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 8.—The mail boat from Harrison's Landing has arrived. She reports the Union prisoners from Richmond have arrived at Harrison's Landing. Large numbers of stragglers were found near Malvern Hill when the Union troops took possession of that place. Reports from the camp of the army of Virginia to the 4th inst., say accounts are frequently received here through various channels that the rebel army of Richmond has been removing from the city southward for the last ten days. The sources through which some of these reports come are entitled to full credence. It is added that among the causes of the evacuation of Richmond are the exhaustion of the country north of the James River, the infectious and pestilential atmosphere and the superior advantages of the James River for a line of defense.

It is also stated they intend to maintain an open railroad connection with the Valley, via Lynchburg, Charlottesville and Gordonsville to Staunton, to the last moment, as a reserve for supplies.

Your correspondent will not vouch for the accuracy of these statements, but is at liberty to say that they receive a certain degree of credence in high quarters.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The *Commercial Advertiser* learns from a gentleman who left Richmond on the 1st, that a fearful pestilence is raging there, and that hundreds are dying daily. The rebel army, which numbers 200,000, is in a fearful state of destitution. The general headquarters and a large proportion of the army are moved to the south side of the river. Although the army is so large the leaders find it impossible to bring more than 100,000 into the field at one time.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 8.—By mail boat from Harrison's Landing, it is reported the Federals have fallen back to Harrison's Landing, leaving Malvern Hill to the rebels, after accomplishing the purpose of the reconnoissance.

The weather is the hottest of the season.

Porter's Guerillas Utterly Routed and Dispersed.

HUDSON, Mo., Aug. 10.—Col. McNeil overtook Porter's guerillas at Stockton, in the western part of Macon county, and after a sharp fight routed them, killing and wounding a large number, and capturing many horses. The rebels were scattered in all directions. Some of the prisoners captured had taken the oath and given bonds.

HUDSON, Mo., Aug. 9.—Additional particulars of the fight between Col. McNeil's command and Porter's guerillas at Kirksville some days since, have been received here. 128 dead rebels were found on the field and buried. Their entire loss could not have been less than 300. It is estimated, on reliable authority, that fully 2,000 of Porter's gang have deserted and have scattered—several hundred of them being prisoners. The balance of his force, which was originally 3,000, are rapidly retiring, pursued by Col. McNeil's troops in four columns. The federal loss was eight killed and twenty-five wounded.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A Caution to Sneaks!

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following circular has been issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 11, 1862.

To Military Commandants, Provost Marshals, United States Marshals and Police Officers:

You will receive herewith an order from the war department to prevent the evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal parties, dated the 8th of August, 1862. This order, to be efficient, is necessarily very comprehensive in its terms and its proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and discretion by the officers to whom its enforcement is trusted, and to guide in its execution the following instructions are to be observed:

"*First.*—The order comprises those classes of persons, namely; those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty, and those who, for the same purpose, leave their own State. Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected is absolutely prohibited, but it was not the intention of the order to interfere with the transit of any person from State to State, except those who design to evade military duty. The order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State or military district.

"*Second.*—Any person detained may be relieved on giving bonds to the United States with sufficient security in the sum of $1,000 conditional for the performance of military duty, if he should be drafted, or providing the proper substitute.

"*Third.*—Immediate report is to be made to this office of all persons detained, with the cause of their detention.

"*Fourth.*—You will exercise the power of arrest and detention with caution and forbearance, so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any persons, excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their country.

"*Fifth.*—The governors of their respective States are authorized to give passes or permits to their own citizens desiring to leave this State without intent to evade military duty.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) "S. C. TURNER, "Judge Advocate."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Scotia.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 9.—The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool 2d, via Queenstown on the 3d, passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock a. m., *en route* for New York. She was boarded by the news yacht and a summary of news obtained.

Earl Russel justifies the vigor of the federal cruisers off the Bahamas.

The federal gunboat Tuscarora was at Queenstown, watching for a confederate steamer which left Liverpool but when put back to Holyhead, and there lost all her men.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—American flour closed yesterday with a declining tendency. Wheat quiet and partial, a penny lower and trifle higher. Provisions closed dull on Friday. Consols 93⅜@94 on Friday.

Another rumor is that England sent a special envoy to Washington, to urge the president to take the initiative toward peace if he wishes to avoid the offers of mediation. General Pope's proclamation, that his army subsist on the enemy, has been construed into the adoption of a system of rapine, and provoked unfavorable comments by the press.

Sir H. B. Head advocates, in the *Times*, that the cheapest defense of Canada is for England to proclaim a system of retaliation. If the Americans burn Toronto, England will bombard Boston.

Rumors of the early marriage of the Prince of Wales, with a Danish or Prussian princess, prevail.

The embarkation of French troops for Mexico is proceeding briskly.

The French have reoccupied the Roman frontier.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation for volunteers to assemble in Sicily, announcing that the time for action has come. The destination of his expedition is unknown.

Archbishop Hughes is a passenger in the Scotia.

The *Independence Belge* asserts that France, Russia and England are now using for mediation in America, and that the two former had made propositions to England, but had not received a final reply.

ANOTHER PRIZE CAPTURED.

The Forts in Mobile Harbor.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Port Royal dates of the 28th state that the gunboat Unadilla had captured the British steamer Madonna while trying to run the blockade. She had been previously struck while trying to run by Fort Pulaski. She has a heavy cargo.

A letter dated "Off Mobile, July 31," reports that six men deserted from Fort Morgan, reaching the frigate Susquehanna with considerable risk. They had all their arms and accoutrements, and agreed to shoot each other rather than be captured by the rebels. They report the garrison of Fort Morgan from 600 to 800, many of whom are foreigners, and but little resistance will be made by two-thirds of the garrison to our forces. Two companies of light artillery, who skedaddled from Shiloh, garrison Fort Gaines.

Arrival from the Southern Coast.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The steamer Connecticut from New Orleans on the 31st, Mobile the 2d and Port Royal 3d has arrived, with large mails from the South.

Among the passengers is Reverdy Johnson. The health of the troops at Pensacola is good. It is rumored there was yellow fever at Key West.

Commodore Farragut's fleet arrived at New Orleans on the 29th.

A reconnoissance to Manchac and Covington found no indications of the enemy.

Indiana Enlistments—The Draft.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—Gov. Morton has officially announced that all volunteers for three years or the war will be received up to the morning of the 16th of this month, and after that date no volunteers will be received, or bounties paid. The preparations for the enrollment of the militia, and drafting to fill the recent order for 300,000 are going on rapidly and will be completed by the 15th inst. Instructions to the conducting of the draft have been received from the war department.

The Quota of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, August 11.—The regular '76 spirit is prevailing here. Over $50,000 bounty fund has been raised, which will save the city from drafting.

MADISON, August 11.—The whole quota of the State on the first call, will be full by the 15th. There are indications of a surplus. Many localities cannot be reached by telegraph or mail readily, or both calls would be filled by the 15th without a resort to drafting.

Passengers for Europe.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Saxonia has 457 passengers, and the Ætna 578. Some of them will be delayed; but the department consented to allow all to go who procured tickets before the order was promulgated. The Ætna takes $170,000 in specie.

Remains of Major F. W. Matteson.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 11.—The remains of Maj. F. W. Matteson, son of ex-Governor Matteson, arrived to-day. He was a young, brave and accomplished officer, and had won distinction in several battles. He died with typhoid fever near Corinth.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A small Cottage in the West Division, near the City Railroad. Rent to be cheap and possession given by November 1st. Address, stating terms and locality, "R," Post Office Box 2198.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Must be a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, and able to give good references (Protestant preferred.) Apply at 40 North Carpenter street.

WANTED—Board in a small private family, where there is no other boarders ... "NEIL," Chicago Post Office. References given and required.

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer. A neat and tidy Protestant girl can find a pleasant situation in a small family and good wages, by applying at the Tribune Office.

WANTED—To rent, by a family of two, a neat Cottage with six rooms, pleasantly situated and in good repair. West Side preferred ... Address Post Office Box 3528.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Salesman conversant with the Fur business in this city. Apply at 135 Lake street.

WANTED—A Room suitable for a private school of twenty pupils, situated in the South Division ... "G. H. H.," Tribune office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two good Musicians (Fifer and Drummer) for the Hancock Guards. Apply to Capt. H. W. CHESTER, Board of Trade Rooms.

WANTED—Ten men to canvass the city for MILITARY SUBSTITUTES. Active men can make large wages. Apply at Room No. 3 Kingsbury Block. HITCHCOCK & CO.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry ...

BOARDING—Two furnished front rooms, with bedrooms attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen ...

New Advertisements.

DAY, ALLEN & CO. 44 & 46 South Water Street, Have now in store and arriving, the largest stock of GROCERIES Ever brought into the Northwest, which were bought before the late advance, and will be sold at present New York Market rates. In fact we will sell TEA, COFFEE, Tobacco, Saleratus, Wooden Ware And quite a number of other articles, *Less than present New York Market.* JOBBERS as well as smaller dealers, are invited to look through our immense stock before purchasing. All orders entrusted to us will be filled at very lowest rates. The following comprises a few of our leading articles in store and arriving:

600 Hhds. Sugar,
800 Bbls. Refined Sugar,
500 Bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars,
1000 Chests Green and Black Teas,
400 Bbls. Syrup,
200 Bbls. N. O. and Cuba Molasses,
1000 Bags Coffee,
100 " Pepper,
50 " Allspice,
1000 Mats Cassia,
25 Cases Nutmegs,
2500 Doz. Pails,
800 " Tubs,
500 " Wash Boards,
2000 Boxes Soap,
1000 Boxes and Caddies Tobacco,
500 Bbls. Smoking Tobacco,
400 Kegs Chewing Tobacco,
200 Bags Rice,
500 ½ Bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
300 ½ Bbls. White Fish,
50 Boxes Codfish.

FRUIT DEALERS IN THE country, will do well to order their supplies from us. Our facilities for filling orders for all FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GREEN FRUITS ARE NOT EXCELLED. Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, Bananas, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Grapes, &c., &c., in full supply during their season. ☞ Careful and prompt attention given to all orders. HUNTINGTON & CO., No. 7 Clark street.

WANTED. Gold, Silver, Treasury Notes, Canada and Southern Money, AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES, —BY— G. W. WOODS & CO., Bankers, Marine Bank Building, Chicago.

STEINWAY & SONS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS. Triumph of American Art at the World's Exhibition, London. We are happy to inform our customers that we have just received a fair assortment of Steinway & Sons' Celebrated Piano Fortes, which have just added to their former numerous triumphs, the first medal at the late World's Exhibition, London. These Pianos we sell at New York cash prices, thus saving to Western purchasers the cost and risk of transportation, and warrant them to give perfect satisfaction. As the manufacturers are largely behind their orders, we advise all in want of the BEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD TO CALL SOON. ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

BUY YOUR STOVES WHERE you can get new plates when required. B. B. & C. W. DAY, No. 52 State street,—Have the sale of Jewett & Root's Stoves, and can always repair them. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

LOOK HERE!—En Pharmaceut ...

TO RENT—The four story Brick Store No. 165 Kinzie street, formerly occupied by A. N. King. Inquire of KING & SAWYER, 25 Lake street.

TO RENT—A desirable residence, three blocks south of Union Park (West side) containing eleven rooms, (with furniture.) The above will be rented CHEAP to a good tenant. Possession given immediately. Address Post Office Box 3515, or inquire at 74 South Morgan street.

FOUND—On Dearborn Street, a small Portemonaie, with two one dollar bills, a small amount of change and a white handkerchief, which the owner can have by calling at the office of the subscriber and paying for this advertisement. J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 61 Clark st.

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS. FOR SALE. A cargo superior Canada Gauge Sawed Boards and Strips, per BARK STARK, about 200 m., will be sold on or before arrival to the highest bidder. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

$10 REWARD.—NOTICE. Strayed or stolen from the subscriber at the Rolling Mill, on the 10th ult., one Sorrel Horse eleven years old, in very good condition, with white face and white fetlock on one hind foot. Any person returning said horse or giving information to lead to its recovery will receive ten dollars reward. P. DALTON.

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES. DIXON & CO'S CRUCIBLES For sale by the cask or number by JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 18 South Wells street, Chicago.

TO RENT—A suit of four handsome unfurnished rooms ...

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms ...

FOR SALE—The Fixtures of one of the best Retail Stores in the city. The store for rent. Good chance for a business man. Apply at Book Store No. 18 Custom House Place.

WANTED. Able Bodied Sailors and Landsmen FOR THE Western Gunboat Flotilla. One hundred or more of the above class of men will be shipped for active service during the war, subject to the laws, rules and regulations of the United States Navy. Apply at the United States Shipping Office, corner of Lasalle and South Water streets. T. B. GREGORY, Acting Lieutenant United States Navy.

REMOVAL—H. McLennan & Co., have removed to No. 15 Lasalle street, nearly opposite old office.

DON'T GO TO THE WAR without a case of HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, And Directions for Using It. Uncle Sam has let out the doctoring to the BLUE PILL DOCTORS, but one of the DOLLAR CASES will save you from their hands, and you'll be worth twice as much to your country. Homœopathic Pharmacy corner of Clark and Madison streets. C. S. HALSEY.

NOTICE TO HANCOCK GUARDS!—All members of Hancock Guards, Board of Trade Regiment, absent on furlough or otherwise, are ordered to report at Camp Hancock on or before Tuesday, the 12th inst., or they will be arrested as deserters. H. W. CHESTER, Captain Commanding.

FOR CHOLIC CRAMP, PAIN in the Stomach, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Cholera, &c. &c., USE DR. BUTT'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT. Sold by Druggists generally and country stores. Manufactured and sold by Dr. CHARLES BUTT, 80 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4481.

DESERTED FROM CAPT. J. REID'S COMPANY, Board of Trade Regiment. JOHN DUFFY, aged 21 years, an Irishman, blacksmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes; has received $60 Cook County Bounty ...

MILWAUKEE DEPOT MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL. Basket Pic-Nic Excursion, TO FOREST BAY GROVE, On Wednesday, August 13th. TICKETS 50 CTS., CHILDREN 25 CTS. To be had at F. L. O'Hare's Drug Store, corner Canal and Randolph streets. TRAIN LEAVES THE MILWAUKEE DEPOT AT 8:15 A. M. PROMPTLY ...

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Special Notice. ...

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MAHON ...

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862.

JUSTICE OF THE ALMIGHTY.

It seems to be decreed that the American people must lose all they have made or acquired from the sin of slavery, and suffer in their own persons all the anguish they have wrongfully put upon the African race. It is impossible to compute in dollars and cents the aggregates of the vast balance sheet, but we cannot avoid the conviction that the sum total of profit that has been derived from slaveholding, slave-trading, and slave driving, from the day the first cargo of Africans were landed at Jamestown, down to the day when the last of the race shall be emancipated, is to be swept away in the vortex of civil war, with, probably, compound interest at six per cent. to date. If so, who shall gainsay the justice of the Almighty? But the dread account does not stop here. Dollars and cents can be replaced. The accumulated wealth, which the sun beholds in his course from the Atlantic to the Pacific to-day, is a trifle in the lifetime of a nation. There is an account of bloodshed and tears, bodily torture, separation of husband and wife, parent and child, extending over a period of two hundred years. Have we nothing to balance it in our own sufferings, in the tale of every battle field, in the mortality report which every day brings us from some quarter? We have used men and women as so much raw material, to be worked up into cotton and sugar, till we have been able to compute without a shudder that the average life of a slave on a plantation in the cotton and sugar States is about seven years. Do our hospitals on the Peninsula show nothing to correspond with this fact in the alarming waste of human life?

There is a philosophy in this war which we would do well to comprehend. They tell us England is on the eve of great calamities by reason of the war in America. England is entitled to great calamities, for putting upon us the original sin. Let her take her just share, and bear it as she may. "I, the Lord, thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." England gave us slavery and took cotton for her pay. If she has made rope enough out of it to hang herself, let her cry aloud to God for mercy, and not rail at us for being the instruments in His hands to carry forward the decrees of everlasting justice. Let John Bull to his knees with us!

But what shall be the penalty of the slaveholders themselves in this general settlement? What is the balance due from them in the great clearing house? If those who are only responsible as accessories—those who long ago put away the sin from their own doors—suffer so much, what must be the reckoning for those who have trafficked in human flesh, wielded the scourge with their own hands, and taken the sword at last to perpetuate and extend the horrid crime? "Wo unto thee Chorazin! Wo unto thee Bethsaida! It shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon in the day of judgment, than for you And thou, Capernaum, which are exalted to heaven, shalt be brought down to hell." Before the slaveholding classes shall see the sword again sheathed they will, in all probability, be obliterated from human society, or reduced to a condition not less wretched than that of the slaves whom they have so long and so impiously maltreated. "I tremble for my country," said Jefferson, "when I think that God is just, and that his justice will not sleep forever." He is just! Let us endure with humility that which He puts upon us, and strive no longer, to our own hurt, to thwart His immutable decrees.

STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is an hour of peril. It is a storm which is testing every rope and spar and timber of the Ship of State. The hour has come, reserved since the foundation of our nation, to show the world the real powers of the republican system, of government by the people. It is not a dynasty that is in danger. It is not a contest to decide the fate of rulers, but of the nation. Therefore, stand by the Government. But how? Not as apathetic and simply curious observers of the progress of affairs, as the audience from their seats look upon the players. Not as claquers, to applaud and drown the welkin with cheers and vociferations, like the spectators watching the scenes of the arena. Not as blindly partial friends content and eager to praise, be principles and actions what they may. The people have no such relations to this war for the Union. Theirs should be an active participation in the contest. Every citizen, however humble, has his duties, his responsibilities, even as, if we fail, every man, woman and child of this great republic will come in for a general average of loss; just as now the burdens of the war, in loss of friends, and large expenditure of treasure are laid upon the people.

Stand by the Government to aid it in its perils. You may aid it by enlisting. The country calls for its able bodied citizens to forsake homes and farms, workshop and merchandise and rally round the flag. You may aid it by furthering enlistments, and to woman belongs much of this duty. The women of the South have been the sharpest and most vigorous recruiting officers. Their scorn and indignation visited every shirker. Lovers, husbands, brothers, and sons were urged into the ranks of the rebellion. It is the curse of the South that in its mad scheme for the destruction of the country, the purest and sweetest springs of its Peace and Order were poisoned, and women drove the men to the field, and the Southern pulpits breathed forth only fire and threatenings. This is a mistaken cause whose ruin is foreordained. How much more then should influences from the same sources prevail in the sacred cause of country?

But it is not alone armies that are wanted. We have already learned from the bitter experiences of the war, that men and munitions must be directed and vitalized by *principles*. We may stand by the Government in aiding in whatever tends to the increase of public enlightenment, as the source of correct public policy. The Government is of the people. A stream cannot rise higher than its source. The Government needs to draw from the people continually the facts and forces that are for its appointed guidance. This work can in a greater or less degree belong to every member of community. Every one is a centre of influence small or large. When we set out in this war, a very general plan, recommended, no doubt, honestly by many patriotic souls, was to let the government alone "*What do you know about war?*" was for months a clincher in discussion, the ne plus ultra of argumentation. But events have developed in our war what was never laid down in the tenets of West Point, nor in the treatises of Jomini. The actual mechanism of war making, like the manufacture of swords and rifle cannon, may be the secrets of a craft, but whether and how war shall be made, the sword drawn, the cannon play its deadly part,—belong to something higher than the actual trade of arms. The people must stand by the government in this, and it is their province and duty. Let every patriot study, for we have all neglected it, the teachings of our fathers. Let us dig down through the overlying strata of muddy doctrines and fossil dogmas that mark each political period to the foundation stones of the Republic. The fathers were right, and they viewed Slavery rightly. It is the children who have erred, by squandering the legacy of their fathers. The teachings of Washington, of Hamilton, of Jefferson, their humane views of policy, of law making, their everywhere expressed recognition of Slavery as wrong, not simply impolitic but a crime, and one which entailed penalties not to be escaped, are for our instruction now. They open like the chart forgotten by the mariner, and only spread out in time to see that the very shoal on which his craft has drifted, is laid down therein. We must aid the government by whatever tends to public enlightenment, on the immutable principles of Right and Justice, on which our nation was founded. Let us have no blind patriotic zeal, but an intelligent seeking for Right, Justice and Humanity, by both rulers and people—a better source of strength than a million men at arms.

WE MUST FIGHT.

It is an established truth in philosophy that you can overcome a given power, only by employing a greater power. In mechanics or physics a man would be thought a great fool, who tried for an instant, to overcome a greater force by a lesser one. The hopeful individual who expects to raise a weight vastly beyond his strength, belongs to the same class of fools with great expectations, as he who promises to lift himself by his boot straps. And yet laughable and preposterous as all such exhibitions seem when we witness them in one field of effort, not a few are ignorant that the same principle governs in social and political affairs, and the fools are not all dead who trust that in a civil conflict the weaker power may overcome the stronger. Not a few hold that in war, which is essentially and merely a trial of strength, the feebler force can, by various methods of conciliatory art and tender approaches, be made to subdue its more powerful foe. A strange darkness of vision, and confusion of ideas, has seized hold of many, as to what is the real meaning and character of war. War from the beginning of the world, until now, has been always and everywhere, a trial of brute force. War consists in deciding a dispute by mere animal and material strength. The time for appeal to reason, or conscience, is in war supposed to be passed, and the cause of that side is to win, which can take and give the most and heaviest blows. War is the arbitrament of the sword. Argument, logic, appeals to reason and right have all been used, and used in vain, and war is an attempt to break down and subdue by sheer brute force, the malignant and stubborn men who can be made to do right by no other means.

To make an attempt to conquer an enemy in arms, determined to fight, by moral suasion, is as absurd as to think of driving back the incoming tide by preaching, or stay the ravages of a conflagration, or meet the fury of a tempest, with stirring appeals to humanity, or eloquent urging of duty. In the iron storm of war, the only voice that persuades and controls is the deep voice of big guns. The only light that carries conviction is that flashed from long lines of bayonets. He has an idea the simplest, who, when he gazes upon the mustering of mighty hosts, and the long drawn ranks of the enemy, hears their steady tread as they march toward his frontier, and listens to their unceasing threats to carry fire and sword into all his towns and cities, to ravage all his fields and desolate his home, and with all this breathing out of threatening and slaughter, supposes that such a fierce and malignant assault can best be overcome by soft words of conciliation, and gentle offers of peace and good will.

The rebellion means war, and nothing but war, until it or the Union goes under. It is high time, that the truth was realized and acted upon, that the South want no peace, will accept no peace, despise and scoff at all terms of peace with the Union. They know fully the meaning of this conflict. They understand perfectly that it is a trial of strength between the North and South. They are determined to whip the North, and believe they can do it. They ask no terms and will accept none. If we overcome them, if we conquer and subdue the power of the rebellion by main strength, by cannon and ball, iron and steel, we may after that think of conciliation, amnesty, and peace, but never before. The South will listen to no terms of compromise: it will shut its ears to all talk of concord, and turn its back on every form of union so long as its armies are in the field, and its military power is unconquered. The first thing to be done, the essential thing is to defeat the forces of rebellion and scatter them. There can be no progress made towards settling this great controversy, by attempting anything else. Fighting is the first and last thing, and only thing that should be thought of for a moment. Every resource of the whole country, all its thought, activity and force, every loyal man and every thing in it, should be employed simply, and directly for the one, foremost, and supreme purpose, of overwhelming the military force of the rebellion. All energy or time spent in any other way is worse than lost. So far from listening any longer to the talk of men who prate of conciliation to this malignant crew of thieves and murderers, or who dare suggest anything for them but the sword or halter; all such should be regarded as they truly are, traitors and rebels themselves, and the loyal States made too hot to hold them.

This terrible struggle is one of strength only. It is now solely a trial of brute force. Soldiers are what the Union needs, and no more words. Brave men, fighting men, men that cannot be beaten are our only salvation. A resistless and all-conquering army alone can save the country. It is through wounds, and blood and death, that our path lies. Let us hear no more of conciliation and forbearance. It is worse than useless. We must strike at the rebellion our best blows; we must strike to hit, and hit to crush. The time is now short in which even this is yet permitted to us; and woe to this government and this people if we do not now gather all our strength and do all our duty.

RIGHT FOR THE SAKE OF RIGHT

Our government needs to borrow from the spirit of the fathers of the Republic in dealing with the great question of the age—Slavery, and what shall be done with it for our own sakes, and for the unhappy class that have been its victims. The lofty patriotism and statesmanship of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton have left an enduring record of what even in that early day they deemed the danger of the nation from this cause. And in the discussion of all plans and measures for the removal of our present national troubles it will not do to forget that there is a broad humanitarian ground upon which alone the question must be discussed and settled—right for the sake of right, humanity to the black race, for the safety of the whites, justice to the African and a recognition of his manhood as the only solution of the difficulty that imperils us.

It is not enough for us to accept it that the negro can shovel in the trenches and be counted among the mules and beasts of burden of the camp. If this is solely conceded from a selfish policy of utility to us, the scheme will fail. It is a half-way measure, resting midway on nothing. We must, as a nation, look upon the black race as injured and wronged through a long course of years; that in their wrong we have shared, and in the woes it has brought we are suffering and must suffer until we dare to do right. The fetters that bound free sentiment and were in peace a lasting barrier to our interference with the evil, have been dissolved by war. Slavery began the struggle foreseen for long years past. He who is now our President warned the nation in tones that seemed like prophecy that this country must be "*all free, or all slave.*" He who is now first among our President's counsellors, the present Secretary of State, is the author of an utterance pregnant with meaning, which fell like the words of a seer—"*the Irrepressible Conflict.*" Both thus recognised before the war that this death grapple of liberty and slavery must come, and Providence has given it into their hands to so direct the spear and falchion of the former that they may pierce through the vitals of the monster and give it the death wound. Let it be done.

Let it be done on the broad basis of humanity, not on the selfish plea that it will help us to dissolve the relations of master and slave, and use the negro against his oppressers, but to recognize that he is a man in whose oppression we have had a share, whose fate is linked with ours indissolubly, and by whose fate our good or ill must through long years be shaped. We are now discussing the question of employing the blacks as soldiers in the army of the Union.

Plainly, the hesitancy of the Government, and its late adverse decision, grows out of reluctance to touch the social *status* of the negro. The President is held back by timid ones who shut their eyes to the right, and so blindly mistake even the expedient. Not thus reasoned Hamilton in his admirable letter to Judge Jay recently published in our columns. He urges in 1779 the employment of the negro in military service, not simply because it will be of service to the white race, but because of the principle of right. He writes, having urged their utility as soldiers:

"The dictates of humanity and true policy equally interests me in favor of this unfortunate class of men."

To this decision, and to just these grounds of immutable Justice and Right our rulers and our people must come. Half measures will be swept away. Men may close their ears and their eyes, the President may declare his final decision on the question, but if it stop short of right for the sake of right, it must fall and be carried along as a barrier of rushes interposed before the current of Niagara.

Important to Grain Shippers.

Notwithstanding the war fever and the great draft upon our patriotic mechanics, we are glad to see that our manufactories—the bone and sinew of the land—are in most flourishing condition, and in this connexion we would call attention to the card of Richards' Iron Corn Sheller, in another column. The following letter speaks for itself, and bears ample testimony to the merits of this popular machine:

CHAMPAIGNE, August 6th, 1862.

J. C. Richards, Esq., 190 & 192 Washington street, Chicago:

DEAR SIR—Your favor at hand. In reply, the sheller and separator works finely (as far as tried.) We think it will shell from 6,000 to 8,000 bushels per day, and do it easily. We shelled a car load of 350 or 400 bushels in 30 minutes. Yours truly,

BARRETT, CARLEY & GARDNER.

What a "Big Thing" to grind up secessers in. Mr. R. has just started three of these mammoth machines, shelling out the million bushels of corn at the great Illinois Central railroad cribs at Burnside. They are running day and night and giving most general satisfaction, not only in quantity but *quality* of work, shelling the corn perfectly clean from the cob, and cleaning it in superior condition for market without cutting or grinding the grain. Mr. R. is now building another for the Central, of still larger dimensions, the capacity of which will not vary far from 1,000 bu per hour. Mr. R has one of the largest establishments in the city, which, we understand, is crowded to its utmost capacity in the sole manufacture of his Champion Corn-Shellers. We congratulate him as one of our Chicago inventors and manufacturers, and with such endorsers as the Illinois Central railroad, Sturges & Buckingham, and all our largest grain shippers, he may well feel proud of his success.

Western Union and Military Academy at Fulton, Ill.

The catalogue of this noble young institution is laid upon our table. It shows a list of 187 cadets for the past year, a success for its first year worthy of its system and splendid appointments. It is the first thorough military academy established in the West, and from the class of teachers employed, its healthy location, and magnificent buildings, promises to maintain the first position. Its fine armory, well filled with arms and accoutrements, presents quite a warlike appearance. It is very fortunate in having secured the patronage of the best class of citizens, eight States being already represented there, while its low rates place it within reach of men of moderate means. The president, Mr. Covert, has been for years, a leader of the Educational cause in the West. If we had a son of the right age, we should send him there. See their advertisement of the college in another column.

An Excellent Nomination.

The Republicans of the 1st Congressional District of Iowa held a convention at Mount Pleasant, on the 6th inst., and nominated the Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, by acclamation. Mr. Wilson has proved himself to be a courageous and incorruptible representative. In the conference committee on the confiscation bill, his firmness and ability contributed largely to the triumph of those principles which finally prevailed, and the convention at Mount Pleasant did well to couple his name with "the most stringent measures for the suppression of the rebellion."

With Messrs. Grimes and Harlan in the Senate, and Mr. Wilson in the House, Iowa has made a record in Congress which may fitly stand beside the achievements of her soldiers in the field.

West Point Military Academy.

Colonel Alexander H. Bowman, of the engineers, is the superintendent. The academic and military staff combined—including professors, officers and cadets serving as instructors—number thirty-nine. The first class, that which graduated in June, most of the members of which are already serving with the army, consists of twenty eight members; the second class—now first—has but twenty-six; the third, thirty-three, of whom three are pronounced deficient, and recommended for discharge, and one was absent from the examination. In the fourth class, there were eighty-eight members, of whom six were pronounced deficient, and to be discharged. All this we learn from the Register of the Institution, just issued. The standard of discipline is brought up; the school made national; and good little West Pointers are no longer taught that they will go South when they die. A very desirable change.

Matters at Charleston.

A private letter dated Charleston, (S. C.), July 17, just received in Philadelphia, reports that there was a great deal of apprehension in that city that the federal troops would make an attack there; but no fears were entertained that the attack would be immediate. The military authorities were sending regiment after regiment to Richmond, Virginia. The excitement consequent upon the recent attack made upon James Island had gradually subsided to give place to more fear from another quarter. Provisions are very scarce. Coffee was rated at $1.50 cents per pound; tea $7.00; coarse brown sugar fifty cents. Of molasses there was none to be had.

☞ A Baltimore letter writer of the army in the Peninsula, says: The 5th Wisconsin numbered 260 effective men last week. Its losses by casualties in the battles were twenty-five killed and forty wounded. All the rest fell victims to disease caused by overwork in the trenches and constant exposure! Two-thirds of the regiment have had no blankets since it reached the James River, and only last week had they any covering. The peninsular army is loud in its condemnation of the iniquitous practice of guarding rebel property, which nearly half its number had been engaged in, till after the recent battles. Never more than half the army were in battle at any time. Burnside and Pope are household words in that army. The general sentiment is in favor of making soldiers of the negroes.

☞ A drafting hoax was successfully palmed off at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, on Wednesday, to which certain officials fell victims, leading to the marking of the lists of workmen in certain shops, the joke being that every fifth man was to be drafted at once. Most of them appeared ready to go, as there was no help for it, but a few grumbled extensively, and several were highly elated. One young Irishman marched off to a recruiting station and enlisted, preferring to have a bounty in exchange for his freedom, and asked to have his enlistment dated back. The suspicions of the knowing ones led to a discovery of the hoax.

☞ The "Vandalism" which was to follow the execution of Gen. Pope's orders has not yet made its appearance. Soldiers only help themselves to necessary articles, and though no safeguards protect property, an officer occasionally protects it most thoroughly. The only sensation yet created is among Southern and Northern secesh, who see that this is the way to end the war, which is not the end they are after.

☞ "Hang the abolitionists and the traitors together," exclaims that hoary old semi secessionist, Wickliffe of Kentucky. The old knave evidently desires to die in good company.

Wendell Phillips and the Illinois Central Railroad Directors.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

After the effort of W. H. Osborne, J. M. Douglass, and W. R. Arthur, to convict Wendell Philips of falsehood, let us see what it all amounts to. In Mr. Phillips' speech as reported, he said: "I asked Illinois lawyers among whom Lincoln had practiced, what kind of a man he was? Could he say no?" "They replied, 'he has no backbone.'" Osborne, Douglass, and Arthur, in their note to the public say that indirectly this means them. After commenting on what Mr. Phillips said, or is reported to have said about McClellan's ability to say no, they go on to say, "Indirectly similar remarks are attributed to us in relation also to the President." How attributable to you, gentlemen? Unless any and all allusions to mankind generally, mean the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad. You seem to so measure your own importance, and why not if the expression—"Illinois lawyers" means the president and general superintendent of a railroad company.

Now as to McClellan. Nowhere in Philips' speech does he mention the names of either Osborn, Douglas or Arthur, and probably is so unfortunate as never to have heard of them. He is giving a conversation that commenced with Illinois lawyers," and says "I asked"—asked who. Three or four lines back he represents himself as talking with Illinois lawyers. "I asked is McClellan a man who can say no?" The management of Illinois Central replied "he never decides, &c." Now Douglas, Osborn and Arthur say this means that Mr. Phillips talked with them, and they so replied. Remember that Mr. Phillips gives all this as a conversation with "Illinois lawyers," and no one else.

Suppose Phillips had asked Illinois lawyers if George Smith was a good banker, and they replied, "the management of the Bank of America? answers yes," would that mean that E. W. Willard, the manager had told Phillips so? Mr. Phillips does not say that the managers of the Illinois Central replied. How common a form of expression to say that the management of any enterprise by A speaks or answers well or ill for him. It is asked, is Erastus Corning a good railroad man? Some one says, "the *management* of the New York Central Railroad answers yes." That is, the way he has managed that road shows and speaks conclusively on that subject, and would it be claimed that the managers personally said this because the "management" of the road was spoken of, who were *not* the managers of the road, but "lawyers." At any rate, Mr. Phillips nowhere says that Douglass Osborn or Arthur made any remarks to him. If anybody, clearly the "Illinois lawyers."

One of these three gentlemen is a lawyer, and a good one. We ask him to look again, and carefully at the speech These gentlemen say they do not know Mr. Phillips, and have never talked with him. Is he not aware of that fact, and does he not also know that his speeches go through the length of the land, and he certainly could not expect that those in charge of the Illinois Central would forego the pleasure of proving him a liar?

As indicative of his meaning can it be supposed that a total stranger to these three gentlemen he would publish remarks as coming from them which he knew would be read in Chicago in two days, when in fact he had never conversed with one of them.

This important correspondence is published in the *Journal*, and thereupon it says, "Shame on them." Good for the *Journal*. It always says "shame," or "oh, shame," and not always anything else. Its literary repository is a curious compound of worn out expletives and deluted neighborhood moralities.

Well, Messrs. Osborn, Douglass and Arthur, it is of very little consequence what you said to Mr. Phillips, or whether you said anything to him. Just now the country is interested, not in what is said about McClellan, but what is the fact about him. Inasmuch as you thought it worth while to publish a communication at all on the subject why could you not tell us what qualities McClellan did exhibit in the share he took in managing the Illinois Central rail road? You tell us a good deal about Mr. Phillips, whom you say you never saw, but nothing about McClellan, whom you know very well. You content yourselves by saying that you did not inform Philips that McClellan could not say "no," there you stop and maintain a prudent silence about the qualities of your old friend, the attachment to whom called you into the public prints.

McClellan is in a time which calls—if ever time called—for high qualities, and it is to be hoped he is all his friends claim. If so, Mr. Phillips ought not to attack him; but above all, gentlemen, as you are his friends, do not be provoked into writing on his behalf another such note as that of Saturday last.

JUNIUS.

An Immediate Offensive Movement Recommended.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, August 2.]

We are on the eve of great events. The hour of decision has been placed by Providence in our own hands. In that Providence we cherish an abiding faith and an unfaltering trust. But we do not believe that the providence of God conflicts with the free agency of man. It works for and with us in temporal as well as spiritual things; but in one, as in the other, we must use the means vouchsafed and the opportunities afforded, and work out our own salvation. The hand of God has enabled us to smite back the enemy from the Chickahominy, but this was only the beginning of the work. If we do not follow it up—if we do not heap blow upon blow—if we permit our enemy again to rally and organize—then, indeed, shall the summer be past, the harvest ended, and the day of our salvation delayed, if not forever gone. We rejoice to believe that our government fully appreciates this momentous truth. Now is the time to strike; now, whilst our banners are flashing in the light of victory; whilst every southern sword mirrors the bright forms of glory and hope, whilst the accursed foe is preparing once more for a final spring, now is the time for a blow that shall crush this hydra headed despotism forever, and send an electric thrill of deliverance and joy from one end to the other of this struggling, valiant and glorious country. Soldiers of the South, Napoleon told his warriors in Egypt that from the summit of the pyramids forty centuries looked down upon them. Without the language of rhetorical exaggeration, we can say to you that from 10,000 anxious homes the eyes of mothers, sisters, wives and children are looking upon you—looking upon you as their only help and hope, save that God in whose hands are the issues of battles, and to whose Almighty throne arise day and night those prayers of faith which he has promised to answer and to bless. Inspired by such reflections, let our gallant sons of the South once more give their glorious banners to the breeze, and let the resolve of every heart be "victory or death."

The whole South looks on; the world looks on; the fate of future generations trembles in the balance. Never did such calamities visit a civilized and Christian people as those which now threaten every southern home, and which can only be averted by the power of Heaven and your own strong arm. The result we cannot doubt. Now let there be no delay, nor an hour's procrastination; it may be now or never.

Kansas and Border Items.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 9th.]

The 6th, 9th and 10th Kansas, and the 9th Wisconsin volunteers are ten miles south of Baxter's Springs and eighty miles south of Fort Scott, in excellent health and spirits.

—Col. Jennison has tendered two regiments of negroes to Gen. Lane.

—The farmers in Doniphan county have raised so much corn that they don't know where to put it. Their granaries are full of the old crop.

—A rebel was shot dead at Breckinridge, on the Hannibal road, on Wednesday. The soldiers stationed there saw what they supposed to be a woman engaged in spiking their cannon. They shot and immediately killed the person. It was then found that it was a man in woman's clothes. That was an expensive job for Mr. Butternut.

—The records in the office of our adjutant general show that Kansas has furnished 8,500 men—or one-half of what was her voting population two years ago, and recruiting is still going on. Kansas is inexhaustible of men as the necromancer's flannel bag is of eggs.

—From Lieut. John C. Dunn, of the 6th Kansas, we learn the following particulars: Last Sunday night at dusk a gang of rebels numbering about 300, supposed to belong to the notorious Jackman, made their appearance at the Choteau trading post and robbed the store of Mr. Dodd of about $800 worth of goods.

—Gen. Blunt, Major Van Antwerp, Capt. Moonlight and Lieuts. Loring and Hill, will leave here this morning to take the field in command of the Indian expedition. These officers have made themselves extremely popular with our citizens by their efficiency as soldiers, and by their urbane conduct as gentlemen, and the good will of all loyal men will follow them in their new field of duty. Capt. Graham, of the 8th Kansas, will be left in command of the department, and is fully qualified for its arduous duties.

—There is a report that the Indian regiments have had a successful engagement near Fort Gibson, but we are unable to vouch for its correctness. We are in great need of more troops.

—A few days since a detachment of the Wisconsin 3d dropped down into Iola in quest of certain jayhawkers who have heretofore made that section their hiding place. They came in citizens' attire, and were in town some time before their business was known. When it was discovered who they were, and what they wanted, the citizens generally assisted in the search, and gave information that led to the discovery and arrest of one Haines, who had been concealing himself in the brush, and the arrest of Dr. Packard. Several ponies and horses have also been seized, and the prospects of the jayhawking fraternity are anything but flattering.

A Secesh Divine Comes to Grief.

[From the Nashville Union, Aug. 8th.]

On Sunday, the 26th ult., a large number of Union officers attended the Old School Presbyterian church of the Rev. Dr. Wm H. Mitchell at Florence Alabama. So many of them were present that they constituted a majority of the congregation. After the usual opening hymn, the minister asked the congregation to unite in prayer, when, to their utter astonishment, the reverend traitor prayed for Jeff. Davis, for the success of the confederate arms, and for the attainment of the independence of the confederate people. The Union men are greatly indignant at this gross insult, but remained standing until the prayer was concluded, when they all left the church. After he had commenced his sermon, Col. Harlan returned to the church, walked up to the pulpit, arrested the preacher, and delivered him, in compliance with the orders of General Thomas, to a detachment of cavalry, which immediately conveyed him as a prisoner to Tuscumbia.

WELL DONE FRANKLIN GROVE.—An enthusiastic war meeting was held last Saturday evening at Franklin Grove, Lee county. Fifty-one recruits subscribed their names to the army roll of freedom. Let the good work go on.

The Guerilla War in Missouri.

The Late Fight at Kirksville.

FURTHER FROM PORTER'S BAND.

Liberality of the Pacific R. R. Co.

From Southwestern Missouri.

[From the Quincy Whig of Saturday.]

The report published yesterday of McNeil's fight with Porter, at Kirksville, is confirmed by returns received at Hannibal last night. Porter was completely routed and his scattered force retreated to Chariton Hills. Col. McNeil was slightly wounded in the head during the engagement.

Poindexter, with his gang of about 500 bushwhackers, started to form a junction with Dunn, but was overtaken two miles north of Stockton, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, by about 700 of Bishop's Blackhawk Cavalry, who gave him a battle. Two of Poindexter's gang concluded to get away while they could and throwing away their arms came aboard the train this morning, when they were arrested. They stated that the fighting ceased at 10 o'clock last night, and at that time 100 of Poindexter's gang had been killed.

The reported loss of the Union troops was one killed and seven wounded. It was also reported that Poindexter was completely surrounded, and that it was the determination of the cavalry to take no prisoners.

The fight was resumed this morning, and the firing was distinctly heard at Stockton at the time the freight train passed that point. We have made arrangements to get further particulars by the boat to-morrow.

The train was fired into again yesterday a few miles this side of St. Joseph. The engineer was hit by two buckshot, but not hurt. Six balls also pierced a water pail on the engine, within a few feet from where he stood.

Gen. Merrill, the new commander of the division, has entered upon his duties, and it is expected that he will take prompt and decisive measures to mete out justice to these bushwhackers. These are his instructions. His headquarters are at Hannibal.

[From the St. Louis News, 10th.]

The latest news from Porter's guerilla band is conveyed to us by the following dispatch, received at headquarters in this city last night from Lieut. Col. Gilstrap:

Col. McNeil came up with Porter a few miles northeast Kirksville, Adair county, at 9 o'clock, Wednesday, 6th, followed him, skirmishing, into the town, where a general fight ensued. Porter lost 150 men killed, forty wagons of supplies, and some eight or ten wagon loads of arms. Porter's force was scattered. The facts were obtained from Porter's men taken prisoners by Col. Gilstrap's scouts sent out from Hudson.

At a special meeting held yesterday afternoon, the Directors of the Pacific railroad appropriated $15,000 dollars for the suppression of guerilla marauders in Missouri. The money is to be handed over to Gov. Gamble for him to use as he shall deem best to secure the object. This is liberal indeed, and worthy of all praise.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 9th.]

The secession clans are gathering. They waited till the leaves were out and then for the approach of Price; and now they are gathering and gathered in southwestern Missouri. The names of Carthage, Cowskin and Pea Ridge may again become common topics of conversation. Fortunate for us if Fort Scott and Humboldt are not coupled with them.

Gen. Salomon informs Gen. Blunt that a large rebel force—reported by scouts at 16,000—is concentrated in the vicinity of Cassville and Neosho. Our troops are ready to meet them.

The Missouri militia has abandoned Neosho. A dispatch from Springfield to Gen. Blunt says the enemy is at Boston Mountains, Ark., and asks him to send a force into Jasper county, Mo.

"And Thou, too, Brutus?"

A regiment of U. S. troops passed through the city this morning, and had in charge a regiment of negroes, armed with—pickaxes and shovels, to work on the fortifications around the city. The negroes were singing, and their united, stentorian voices could be heard far above the din of the streets for ten or twelve squares. Nothing, I imagine, could exceed the chagrin felt by traitors and rebel sympathizers in the city at this exhibition of "Yankee impudence and audacity." What! march negroes by the hundred through the streets in daylight, and allow them to sing Old John Brown! Monstrous! Set them to work, too, on intrenchments to keep out the confederates—rebels, I mean—but it is "police" to name them otherwise.

Of one thing the sore-headed traitors in Memphis can feel assured—the hour that sees their city in rebel possession sees it in smoking ruins. Our gunboats and mortars command it from such points that its destruction is a mere matter of an hour's bombardment.

I cannot but devote a paragraph or two to that everlasting theme with sophomorical scribblers—women. There are some pretty women in Memphis, as in almost every large city, but they are few, if the promenaders on Main street represent the class.

Strictly speaking, the ladies of Memphis have not commended themselves to the admiration and esteem of their northern visitors; on the contrary the "dear creatures" have allowed their "feelings" to so far control their actions as to be guilty of doing very naughty things, and saying very naughty words. Many well established instances are mentioned of "ladies" snatching up their skirts for fear of coming in contact with garments of federal soldiers, but alas! that I should live to say it—their ankles far more shocked the northern esthetic sense than did their ill-breeding, with its accompaniments of spitting and hissing.—*Memphis cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

Paymaster Gaubert and a Secesh.

[From the Nashville Union.]

SCENE—REYNOLD'S STATION.

(*Enter Secesh with a piece of paper*)—*Secesh*—Capt. Gaubert here?

Capt. G.—Here I am, sir.

Secesh—I have a receipt for eighty bushels of corn.

Capt. G.—All right, sir—let me see it. (Looks at it and finds it all right. To *Clerk*—Make out the papers in proper form. To *Secesh*, (handing him a copy of the oath)—Are you willing to take that oath, sir? Secesh hands it back, and declines taking it.)

Capt. G.—You have been protected in your peaceable possession of your property, under the old government, have you not, sir?

Secesh—Yes, but—

Capt G.—What reason had you, then, for leaving it?

Secesh—When Tennessee went out, I went out with her—

Capt. G, (returning the receipt)—You are a rebel, sir, and I shall not pay you. At the end of the war you can present it, and if you can prove your loyalty, you will be paid.

Secesh—I can keep it.

[Being about to leave, a teamster asks him if he has chickens running around at home, as he (teamster) feels sick and requires a chicken. Secesh thinks he has some, but not to part with. Teamster tells him that this evening he will call around and see.] *Exit Secesh, Teamster gets well again.*)

A Straw from the Army.

The following is the result of the vote of the 52d regiment Ills. vols. on the new constitution, taken August 5th, 1862, near Corinth, Miss., viz:

For the new constitution	9
Against the new constitution	279
For the article entitled banks and currency	281
Against " " "	3
For sec. 1st of act entitled negroes and mulattoes	265
Against sec. 1st of act entitled negroes and mulattoes	—
For sec. 2d of act entitled negroes and mulattoes	271
Against sec. 2d of act entitled negroes and mulattoes	6
For sec. 3d of act entitled negroes and mulattoes	278
Against sec. 3d of act entitled negroes and mulattoes	6
For congressional apportionment	17
Against "	258

E. A. BOWEN, Maj. Comd'g Reg.

Attest B. J. Allen, Adjt.

☞ At a late speech in Rockville, Indiana, Ex-Governor Wright was speaking of the propriety of putting the negro in the war to do the drudgery and to save our soldiers from the ditches and trenches. A copperhead Democrat in the crowd cried out, "We have enough white men to finish the war." "Yes," said the Governor, "we have white men, but they are not all of the right sort." The hit was so palpable.

☞ The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* divides the cabinet into two parties: the one composed of Chase, Stanton, Smith and Welles, in favor of "vigorous measures;" the other composed of Seward, Blair and Bates, "adhering to warfare by conciliation as the best means of restoring *the Union as it was.*" He also says Smith and Chase would resign if they could obtain a senatorship.

☞ The Peoria *Transcript* says that an appointment has been made by the officers of the Illinois State Agricultural Society for an executive meeting on the 27th inst., to make the award of premiums for the reaper and mower trial at Dixon. Arrangements will also be completed for the holding of the State Fair.

☞ Rockford city officials are delighted to know that $10,000 of their city bonds, issued as a loan to aid the building of the Kenosha road, are now held by a secessionist residing in one of the Southern States. They only wish the whole loan was thus located. It is to be confiscated, of course.

☞ So many fishermen have entered the navy that four thousand green hands are required to man the mackerel fleet. The fishermen have been tempted away by the more probable "hauls" of the blockade. Individual cases are given where seamen have made $2,000 or $2,200 a piece from a single capture.

☞ Four prisoners attempted to escape from Camp Butler on Thursday night by bribing the guard. By arrangement the guard received the money, but a picket outside received the secesh gentlemen and brought them back. The guard was allowed to keep the money for his fidelity.

☞ The Pittsburgh Gas Company have decided to pay, themselves, the fifteen cents per thousand cubic feet, which is taxed under the new bill. In other words, the price will not be increased to the consumer.

NOTICE TO ABSENTEES.

National Guard, 57th Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH REGIMENT ILL. VOLS., CORINTH, Miss., August 2, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 42.—All commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates belonging to the 57th regiment Illinois Volunteers, who are now away from their respective companies, except those who have a surgeon's certificate of disability (which must be subsequent to the date of this order), or are on regularly detailed or detached service, will report to these headquarters on or before the 1st of August, 1862.

Those failing to comply with this order will be treated as deserters and their names published as such. By order E. FORSEN,
Major commanding 57th reg't Ill. Vols.
F. W. CUTLER, A. Adjutant.

☞ Says a Washington letter writer: The cabinet is not a unit on the negro question. One of the most prominent members, as well as one of the ablest, laid down his platform for the war a day or two since in this fashion: "My plan of carrying on the war is simple. I would have three planks in my platform as follows: First, the territorial integrity of the country. Second, the immediate issuance of a proclamation in accordance with the emancipation and confiscation bill. Third, an assurance to *all* the loyal inhabitants of the rebel States that they shall have *arms*."

Conservative republicans, which is your election? Will you assist us in upholding the President in his endeavors to maintain the constitution unimpaired, or, clinging to party associations, assist abolitionism to accomplish disunion?—*Chicago Times of Sunday.*

"Come in out of the wet or you will take cold," as the shark remarked when he swallowed the little boy. "Will you walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly."

☞ In Tauro, Massachusetts, the quota assigned to the town has been enlisted from one family consisting of four sons. They receive a bounty of $325 each—total $1,300; clubbed the funds, and purchased a farm for the "old folks," whom they leave in possession while they go to the war.

☞ The Alton *Daily Telegraph* has been suspended, owing to the enlistment of so many of the printers connected with the office, including, also, one of the proprietors. The weekly issue will be continued. Patriotism in the composing room is a "consuming fire" in country newspaper offices.

☞ It is stated that Mr. Fay, ex-minister to Switzerland, has declared since his return that the honest execution of the emancipation feature of the confiscation bill would render foreign intervention an impossibility.

General Notices.

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLOSING OUT SALE
Will Commence Monday, Aug. 4th.
Look out for the GREATEST BARGAINS ever known in
SUMMER GOODS
WE WILL SELL
ENGLISH BAREGE, for Six Cents a yard.
MOZAMBIQUES, for Six Cents a yard.
WOOL VALENTIAS, for One Shilling.
PACIFIC DE LAINES,
For One Shilling.
Embroidered Lisle Grenadine, for one and sixpence.
Paris Printed Bareges worth six shillings, for one and six and two shillings.
Real French Organdies for one shilling.
Lawns and Muslins of every kind, for one-half regular price.
Silk Muslins and Grenadines, for two shillings.
Best Crape Marets, imported, for two shillings.
WOVE DRESS GOODS,
Of every description, for half price.
Embroidered Grenadines, worth six shillings to one dollar, for two and three shillings.
Summer Silk Poplins, for one and six pence.
Summer Silks, greatly reduced.
Silk Mantles, Barege Mantles, and
SUMMER SHAWLS
AT HALF PRICE.
Having determined to CLOSE OUT AT ONCE, our entire stock of Summer goods of every description, they will positively be sold
FROM THIS DATE
At Unprecedented Low Prices,
And without regard to cost or value. To secure a good selection, call early.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

DRUGS.
QUININE, American and French ... $3.00 per ounce.
OPIUM, Prime quality ... $7.75 per pound.
CAMPHOR, Refined ... $1.50 per pound.
CREAM TARTAR, Pure powdered in barrels ... $0.43 per pound.
GUM ARABIC, Sorts, handsome ... $0.16 per pound.
ALL NETT CASH.
And all other Drugs, at lowest market rates. Goods to be approved and paid for in New York current funds at delivery. Orders must be addressed directly to LAMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists and Importers, 69, 71 & 73 Water st., New York.
August 1, 1862.

GREAT EASTERN.
This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest, safest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world.
Sea Sickness on board being unknown,
And is strongly recommended to intending passengers.
The Great Eastern will leave
NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL: Saturday, July 26th. Tuesday, Sept 9th. Saturday, Oct. 25th. Thursday, Dec. 11th.
LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK: Calling at Queenstown. Saturday, Aug. 16th. Wednesday, Oct. 1st. Tuesday, Nov. 18th.
FARES:
First Cabin ... $95 to $135.
Second Cabin ... $70.
Return Tickets issued at a Fare-and-a-half.
Intermediate ... $0.
Steerage ... $0.
On and after the trip of 9th September these fares will be advanced fifteen per cent.
Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 18 Lake street, Chicago.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, N. Y.

C. B. ABORN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Pearl Street.
NEW YORK.
CHARLES B. ABORN, CHAS. W. DARLING. | ANDREW Y. MOORE, Special Partner.
Mr. Andrew Y. Moore, one of the firm, has located in Chicago for the accommodation of their business. He will make liberal advances on Produce, consigned to them in New York.
His place of business, in the office of Messrs. Dow & Quirk, No. 156 South Water street, Chicago.
REFERENCES—Dow & Quirk; Chapin, Wheeler & Co.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—By authority, the undersigned a Commissioner of Deeds for the States and Territories; also, Notary Public. All legal instruments carefully drawn and duly acknowledged. Depositions correctly taken. Note protesting attended to. Recruits sworn into the United States service. ☞ Acknowledging fees reduced to one-half price. SIMEON W. KING, 81 Clark street, opposite Court House.

TO THE LADIES.
We are receiving large stocks of
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
Hosiery, &c.,
Which will be sold at less than the present rates of importation.
As all classes of goods are daily advancing, customers will find it advantageous to buy soon.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.

SAND, GRAVEL AND STONE for building and filling, kept constantly on hand for sale by JOHN MATTOCKS, JR., on the Dock near Kinzie street Bridge, adjoining L. Newberry & Co's New Elevator. Inquire at office on the premises.

250 HHDS. PORTO RICO AND CUBA SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c. arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture in barrels, half barrels, &c. for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. J. H. WALKER, 111 South Clark street, Chicago, Oculist and Aurist, gives his undivided attention to this important specialty, and performs all operations connected with Opthalmic and Aural Surgery. Certain diseases of the throat which frequently cause deafness, and noises in the head, will also receive special attention. Post Office Box 3827.

SOMETHING NEW.—The business community in the vicinity of the Richmond House will please remember that there is a nice, clean 11 o'clock LUNCH set for them daily in the Richmond House Saloon. And for anything really excellent in the way of Wines, Liquors or Cigars, call there by all means.

PATENT CARD THERMOMETERS.—The public are cautioned against the purchase of Spurious Card Thermometers, as all infringements of my patent will be rigorously prosecuted according to law. N. PINNELL, 131 West Houston street, New York.

UPHOLSTERERS AND CARRIAGE AND CABINET MANUFACTURERS.—Two hundred bales Flax, Moss and common Tow, superior quality, from the Hydraulic Flax Company, for sale at manufacturers prices. ARMSTRONG, McCORMICK, & CO., No. 107 South Water st.

MRS. S. ANDERSON, Clairvoyant, Rapping, Healing and Test Medium, can be found at
No. 118 South Lasalle Street.
In regard to the fact of Spirit Communion satisfaction always guaranteed.

Insurance.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,
$8,500,000.
PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,
$4,000,000.
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,
$3,600,000.
Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,
$1,593,731.31.
The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.)
Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premium have been paid.
Its Funds are greater, its Rates of Premiums as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the insurer.
Reports, Circulars and Information furnished or sent by mail to any address by
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No. 6 South Clark street, Chicago.
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H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin.
Post Office address Milwaukee.
Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862. Page XXXIV.
"And one grand edifice—the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe."

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital, - - - - - $200,000.
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Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
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AGENTS,
150 South Water Street.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS
AND SAIL MAKERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage,
205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells.
Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, Cotton and Hemp CANVAS, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS.
Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting.
BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the
SIBLEY TENT,
Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles.
AWNINGS,
Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.
We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work. To make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., with greater dispatch than any House in Chicago.
G. HUBBARD. | J. S. TURNER. | G. B. CARPENTER.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every description.
Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
SAILS! SAILS!!
Made and repaired at the shortest notice.
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Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
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PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. G. M. HARDENBERGH

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER ETNA,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURKITT.
We are in receipt of a fresh supply of the above beautiful material, in all widths. We would say to all ladies who have not seen this article, that it is made precisely like a ribbon, in lengths of 12 yards, and has a running cord in one edge, by means of which it can be drawn up to any desirable fullness.
It washes and wears well, and is incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any other Ruffling in the market. Also,
CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTED
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FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
A Very Large Assortment
AT GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
202 Randolph street, Chicago.

FRENCH COPYING INK.
A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at
MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The next term commences Thursday, September 4th. Board in private families from $2.25 to $3.50 per week. Healthfulness of location, freedom from immoral influences, valuable Cabinets of Geology and Natural History, valuable Library and thorough course of study, present the best facilities to students. The Preparatory School, connected with the University, is in a flourishing condition. Send for catalogues.
HENRY S. NOYES.
Evanston, Ill., Aug. 9, 1862.

COMMENDABLE PROMPTNESS.—I had a policy of insurance in the Union Insurance and Trust Company of this city of $1,500 on my stock of Ice, which was in the Ice House that was burned on Saturday last, and I presented the proof and loss, and received the money to-day. I have the Ice and got my money in full. I would cheerfully recommend this Company to the patronage of the public. Office No. 4 Clark street. T. W. LACKORE.
Chicago, Aug. 9, 1862.

NATHANIEL A. HAVEN,
No. 243 South Water street, Chicago,
Is making liberal advances on GRAIN, PORK, FLOUR,
BUTTER,
And other Produce consigned to
M. W. STARIN & CO.,
No. 339 Duane st., New York. Also—Has a large, well ventilated and perfectly dry CELLAR, suitable for storing and repacking Butter. Country Dealers who may wish to sell Butter in this Market, ship East, or hold through the season, will have every facility afforded them, and at moderate rates.

STORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE.—The undersigned having taken the Dock formerly occupied by the American Transportation Company, corner of Market and Madison streets, is in readiness to receive Storage and Dockage on the most reasonable terms. Also, orders for all kinds of Coal promptly filled. JONATHAN NEWHOUSE, Post Office Box 2461.

Military.

NOTICE.
THE COOK COUNTY
War Fund Committee
Have adopted the following rules in the payment of the bounty appropriated by said county, to volunteer soldiers:
1st. All volunteers who are regularly enrolled and sworn into the United States service by Captain J. Christopher or any other legally constituted authority of the United States, and who are so enlisted at some recruiting station in Cook county, under and by virtue of the late call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand men, shall be paid a bounty of sixty dollars until the 15th inst., A. D. 1862. Said bounty will be paid when any Companies are fully organised and mustered into the service of the United States, provided, the said volunteers have not received an equal or greater amount from any other source than the United States, as a bounty, and whenever any volunteers shall have received bounty from any other source than the United States, the amount so received, if less than the amount hereby authorized, shall be considered as a part of his bounty hereby authorized, and be deducted from the amount paid by said committee to said volunteer.
2d. All volunteers who are entitled to bounty will be requested to deposit with the War Fund Committee such proportion of their bounty money as they may desire for the benefit of their families, which amount will be distributed as directed by the parties depositing the same.
3d. Bounties will be paid at the Supervisors' room in the Court House from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., until further notice.
A. G. THROOP, H. C. CULVER, AARON HAVEN, GEORGE STRONG, B. F. HAMMOND, A. F. ARNSON,
War Fund Committee.

MILITARY SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.—The undersigned, in view of the approaching military draft and the impossibility of complying on the part of many citizens, hereby offer their services to all whom it may concern in providing substitutes.
Designing to keep on hand a list of names for substitution, (and which is now being completed,) they invite the attention of the public to the same at their Agency Room, No. 2 Kingsbury Block.
For the general purposes of the Agency the office will be opened during the coming week.
All persons desiring employment as substitutes under the forthcoming military draft, are invited to register their names with us, giving age, occupation, residence and amount of bounty desired, and terms of payment.
Able bodied men over 45 years of age, or otherwise exempt from draft, preferred.
The office is open from this date to receive names of substitutes. HITCHCOCK & CO., P. O. Box 3177.

BERDAN'S SHARP SHOOTERS.—I am duly authorized to raise a company to serve especially as Sharp Shooters, to be known as Berdan Sharp Shooters, and who prefer that branch of the service to any other. They are armed with a Sharpe's breech loading rifle which is sure death to rebels at a half mile. One hundred dollars in cash paid as soon as mustered into the service. Apply at the office of Captain Burrows to be sent No. 1, Court House square, Chicago. Address by mail at Chicago, as below.
Capt. A. J. BURROUGHS.

TAYLOR'S BATTERY.—Recruits wanted for Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, now in camp at Memphis, Tenn. This Battery has been in service fourteen months, and ranks among the most honored in the Army. It now needs a few men, which, at this time of general enlistment and liberal bounties, ought to be enrolled at once. Office No. 10 Clark street.
Lieut. THEODORE P. ROBERTS, Recruiting Officer.

ATTENTION! WATERHOUSE'S BATTERY.—Twenty-five good men wanted to fill up this Battery, now at Memphis. The enemy have concluded they have'nt captured us yet, and we have concluded the same. Good inducements are offered. Recruiting office, 73 Randolph street.
A. W. WOODWARD, Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.
HEADQUARTERS 19TH ILLINOIS, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., —, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 39.
All commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates belonging to the 19th regiment Illinois volunteers who are now away from their respective companies, except those who have a Surgeon's certificate of disability, (which must be subsequent to the date of this order) or are on regularly detailed or detached service, will report to these Headquarters within ten days of the date of the publication of this order.
Those failing to comply with this order will be treated as deserters, and their names published as such. This order will be carried out to the letter.
By order of F. HARDING, Major Commanding.
M. D. TEMPLE, A. Adjutant.
August 5, 1862.

BERDAN'S UNITED STATES SHARP SHOOTERS.
A chance now in this brilliant corps. Capt. W. H. Horton having been detailed by order of Gen. McClellan to recruit for this Regiment, has opened an office in this city.
The only Recruiting Office for this branch in the West.
Berdan's men are too well known of fame to need much detail. They have been in all the battles on the Peninsula, and by their skill and discipline have been rated amongst "rebs," and at home.
Pay commences at time of enlistment. ADVANCE MONEY, as authorized by Government, paid to recruits when mustered.
$2.00 of the bounty and one month's pay paid in advance. SHARPE'S (Breech Loading) RIFLES, equipments and clothing furnished immediately on joining regiment.
THIS CORPS IS EXEMPT FROM ALL FATIGUE DUTY.
Those wishing to go into camp of Instruction. Office now open at 85 Randolph street. Post Office Box 3806. CAPT. W. H. HORTON, 1st Regiment Berdan's U. S. S. S.

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the 72d, and all other new Regiments, will find it to their interest in purchasing outfits to call on E. R. BOWEN, 23 Clark street, up stairs, OVER THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE. Sword Belts, Sashes, Shoulder straps, Caps, Bugles, Pistols, Cartridges, and everything else needed, of the best quality and cheapest in market. E. R. BOWEN, 23 Clark st. up stairs.

Medicinal.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
A Certain Cure for Diseased Liver and the Many Dangerous Maladies which are Caused by a Morbid Condition of that Organ.
To give the public a clear understanding of the wonderful effects which are attested by thousands of reliable witnesses, we present a brief
DESCRIPTION OF THE HUMAN LIVER
and its functions, which will make the operation of this popular medicine perceptible to every man's understanding.
The liver is supplied with bloodvessels, nerves, and absorbents. One of its obvious uses is to secrete and prepare the bile. It likewise filters the blood and separates that fluid from all its impurities. How indispensably to those very functions is the proper performance of this function! If the liver is diseased it cannot purify the blood; and if that is sent back through the lungs, brain, and other parts in a morbid condition, it must cause jaundice, biliousness, obstruction of the kidneys, gravel, and many other complaints, more or less painful and dangerous, but the least of them quite enough to make a man sick and uncomfortable, and unfit for the performance of any of the duties of life. This unhealthy state of the system very often ends in pulmonary consumption.
The circulation of the blood is conducted in this manner:—The heart sends the vital current down through the arteries—it passes through the flesh, taking up all impurities in its progress—then the returns through the veins and passes to the liver to be purified. It is impossible to cure consumption, scrofula, or scarcely any other kind of ulceration, while the important organ, the Liver, is diseased. It is for that reason that "regular physicians" rarely cure consumption. They usually begin their treatment with the use of some cough medicine, the basis of which is morphia or opium in some shape, which locks up the liver, instead of relaxing the secretions, giving a tone to the stomach, and producing a healthy flow of bile. Dr. Schenck's
PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS,
Will strengthen the system, purify the blood, and ripen and heal ulcers on the lungs.
Tuberculous consumption, where the stomach and liver is generally in a tolerably healthy condition, the Pulmonic Syrup alone will root out all impurities of the blood, and restore the patient to health, if the cavities in the lungs are not too large. But where consumption originates, as in two-thirds of the cases, in this section of the country, sympathising from a torpid liver or disordered stomach, it requires the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, in connection, to bring them in action—then the Pulmonic Syrup seems to go or dissolve into blood, and thus throw out all impurities; then consumption and scrofulous diseases must yield to those medicines if properly taken. They have cured thousands, and other thousands are now being cured by them. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are doing more to regulate the stomach and liver than any other medicine ever invented. Thousands are using them now, in this city and elsewhere, and every one is astonished at their good effects. When the deceased state of any part of the body requires purgatives, these Pills always reach the seat of the disease. They are as harmless as bread but far more powerful than calomel or any other mineral poison, in their curative effects. Almost every day some person, who has been cured by them, comes to Dr. Schenck's office and relates the wonders they have performed. From some persons they have expelled large worms; from others, morbid matter; and from others again, clear bile.
WONDERFUL CURES.
In certain cases, persons who had been ill for a long time with diseased liver—skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, breath offensive, &c.,—were restored to health and the perfect enjoyment of life, by the use of this medicine. Some who were thus relieved had become so dull, drowsy, or lethargic that they scarcely had energy enough to move hand or foot.
In such cases, the ailment is often caused by worms. By using SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, the stale bile and corrupt matter which constitute what are called the "worms' beds" are worked off, and the worms themselves pass off with them. Some weeks ago a lady told Dr. Schenck that she had taken the Pills for liver complaint, but, to her great surprise, the medicine brought away several worms, each about ten inches in length.
An old gentleman, of Baltimore, who had been in a wretched condition for a long time, took the SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, after which he passed thousands of small worms (ascarides) and he is now perfectly well.
A lady came to Dr. Schenck at the Marlborough Hotel, Boston; she was supposed by her physicians to be afflicted with tape worm. She had severe pains and sensation of something moving and twisting inside of her. These feelings, at times, almost threw her into convulsions. It would creep up into her throat and appear to bite; the only way to quiet it was to drink milk, which it would settle down and go to sleep. She would have to take a quart to bed with her every night for that purpose. She was very costive, skin yellow, and dried up to a mere shadow. Dr. Schenck gave her four MANDRAKE PILLS every night for a week, and the SEAWEED TONIC according to the directions, which only moved the bowels slightly once a day and which in ordinary persons would have physiced severely; but it sickened the animal, and she found she did not crave any more milk. At the end of a week Dr. S. gave her a double dose, say eight or ten Mandrake Pills, and soon after she passed a large quantity of mucus and slime, in which was imbedded a large lizard. From that time she began to recover, and is now perfectly well. This shows what can be done with proper medicine and proper treatment. Any person that imagines that they have got tape-worm or any other kind of worms, if they will take sufficient Mandrake Pills every day for a week or ten days to relax the secretion, but not to purge, then take a large dose enough to physic severely, it will carry off all morbid matter in the system, and if nothing of the kind should be there it will cleanse the system and leave the patient in a healthy condition.
A volume would be required to give a brief account of the remarkable cures performed by DR. SCHENCK'S Medicines, viz: PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS—all of which are accompanied by full directions for the use of them. DR. SCHENCK has a suite of rooms in each of the large cities where he has extensive practice. All persons who wish to consult with him will meet with kind and attentive treatment. He makes no charge for advice.
Dr. J. H. Schenck's principal office is at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where all letters of advice should be addressed.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, one dollar per bottle, or $5 for the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. The trade supplied by
LORD & SMITH,
23 Lake street, Chicago, wholesale agents.

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL.
PEORIA ALCOHOL, in lots of from 5 to 100 bbls, for sale by
GEO. M. HIGGINSON,
No. 8 Steel's Block,
Over No. 118 South Water st.

A. F. BUSCHICK, Practical Machinist and Draftsman, will make Drawings for Machinery of all descriptions, and offers his services to those wishing to secure Patent Right. Specifications, Drawings, and Models made to order. Office at the Marine Boiler Works, Michigan street, between Wells and Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW YACHT CONSTITUTION.
Now lying at the head of Washington street, in the Basin, may be chartered for excursions by the day or evening. Address P. O. Box 1788.

I HAVE GOT TWO HORSES IN my possession, supposed to be stolen—one a dark bay, four years old, star on right hind leg, fifteen hands high; the other a light sorrel, white stripe in the face; all old saddle marks, blaze foot, blind in one eye. CHRIS. STARKEL, Detective Police Officer, Central Police Station.

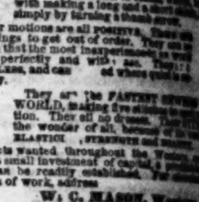
SUTLERS AND AGENTS.—You will find the Stationery and Gifts in my Union Variety Envelopes worth more by fifty per cent. than those put up by any other dealer. Large and fresh supplies of Union Stationery always on hand. Also, every variety of Union goods of all descriptions. Address F. A. THOMAS, P. O. Box 4283, corner State and Randolph sts., Chicago. Send for a circular, enclosing red stamp.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machines,
(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862)
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a license.
This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family sewing, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the greatest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine ever produced. Buy the
Improved Howe Sewing Machine,
And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the heaviest and the coarsest sattinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.
☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed.
Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.
ADDRESS J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 85 Lake street, Chicago.



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, without turning the fabric, with making a long and a short stitch, simply by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS IN THE WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its unequalled ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Agents wanted throughout the West, with a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily established. For circular and sample of work, address
W. C. MASON, Western Agent,
124 Lake street, Chicago.



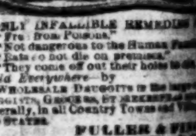
WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 50 to 100 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS-FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan.
☞ Circulars may be had on application.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.—Office on first floor 133 Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity will be happy to learn that we have just received a full assortment of Machines are warranted to give better satisfaction than any Machine is sold. Agents wanted. Prices reduced.

L. CORNELL & CO.'S
IMPROVED
SEWING MACHINES,
$35 TO $110.
LOOP STITCH and SHUTTLE STITCH, combining in our stock all the machines in use. Purchasers can better decide which is best for them by trial. This machine makes a PERFECTLY RELIABLE seam. Its FIRM and ENTHUSIASTIC ADVOCATES, it WILL NOT get out of order, they are simple and are run by steam in heavy work, sewing 3,000 stitches per minute, (three times the speed of any other machine) they are capable of sewing every kind of work; will stitch, hem, fell, braid, bind, gather, &c. A BLIND PERSON taught in FIVE MINUTES to set the needle. ... NUM'S AUTOMATIC SELF SEWER ... 133 LAKE STREET.
Address L. CORNELL & CO.

Vermin Exterminators.

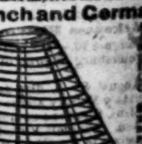
To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
☞ Sold Everywhere—by
All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and Retailers generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.
FULLER & FINCH, J. H. REED & CO., Principal Wholesale Agents, Chicago.
☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above, or address direct—(or for Prices, Terms, &c.) to HENRY R. COSTAR,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND EUROPEAN
Hoop Skirt Manufactory
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.



... springs, children's, to 60 springs.
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. All our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality, and any steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory. Parcels sent to residence.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the beginning of the trade, and have branches of our business in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us Goods at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other establishment. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago,
New York Factory, ... Chicago Post Office Box ...

Carriage Makers.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS,
44 Adams Street, Chicago.
Established expressly for the manufacture of fine carriage work, by
GEORGE PENNOYER.
Who has secured a reputation for ... excelled by any ... establishment ... THOMAS BROWN ... EASTERN CARRIAGES ...

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others ... in Chicago ... Orders filled ... in yard. Yard and Office ... and Twelfth streets.

Special Notices.

...elor's Hair Dye! The best ... WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated ... produces a color not to be distinguished ... warranted not to injure the hair in the ... the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates ... for life. GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly ... a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the ... beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. ... genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on ... of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. ... (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache ... is the THING. No lady or gentleman ... be without a bottle after once using it. ... Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake st., ... Tremont House, Chicago.

Dr. James, formerly of ... has arrived in Chicago and permanently ... Randolph street, between State and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
...LIST.—Cures old Chronic and recent diseases ... the testimonials of the medical fraternity, ... journals, and the almost entire press of the ...
Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.
... Communications inviolable.

...'s Magnetic Insect Powder, ... 10 years and grows in favor. It kills and ... Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths ... Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. ... bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not ... to persons or domestic animals. Beware of ... and imitations. ... Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice, ... Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
D. S. BARNES, ... everywhere. 202 Broadway, New York.

...T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation Bitters.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. ... invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, ... Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. ... Appetizer and Tonic. They invigorate the ... without stimulating the brain. They are composed of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and ... recommended by all who use them. Adapted to ... young, but particularly recommended to ... and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, ... and Saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

... the Nervous of both sexes. ... Clergyman having been restored to health ... after many years of great suffering, is willing ... to others by sending (free) on the receipt ... paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription ... Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 ... street, Brooklyn, New York.

DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD,
DR. ANDRE,
Of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris,
...ly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris ... Major of the Eastern Army in the Crimea; ... of Honor of H. M. the Emperor of the ..., for the Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc.
... above documents and many others on exhibition at the office. Dr. Andre is assisted by Dr. Stratford ... Boston and the different Hospitals of the ... and for several years doing an extensive family ... in this city and vicinity. ... treatment of Urinary and diseases PECULIAR ... All kinds of Surgical Operations skillfully ...
... A. & S. give to the public all guarantee of their ... to perform all they profess. All ... requiring an answer must contain one postage ... IN URGENT CASES enclose $5.00, with full ... of case, and we shall forward medicine ... with full directions. Good accommodations for patients from abroad. All letters must be ... to DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD, Chicago ... Box 4381. Office 134 South Clark street.

Dr. Franklin Chavett's Uterine ... IS WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF ... DISEASE, or the MONEY will be REFUNDED. ... references can be seen at his office, 1½ Van Buren street. Consultation free. Post Box 335. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twenty years, four of which have been in this city.

HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC RETREAT.
Established for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
Entrance, 96 State street.
JUSTIN, HAYES, M. D.
Chicago, May, 1862.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.—Certain cure. Also, the WESTERN LINIMENT, ... Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family ... should be without it. W. HUTCHINGS, ... Sole agent for the West, 84 Dearborn st.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty ... condition and location of disease, by a simple ... scientific method, without asking any questions ... of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical ... and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of ... of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, ... Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diabetes. In short, all curable diseases of long standing ... the shortest possible time. We are not ... doctor, and will undertake no case without ... prospect of recovery.
Female Diseases, &c.,
... Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the ... Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, ... or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will ... without poisonous drugs, instruments, or ... calling, no difference what your troubles may ... afflicted are cordially invited to call and ...
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
Communications strictly confidential. Office in ... Railroad Building, corner of State and Harrison ... Dr. J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters ... Address, including a stamp, will receive prompt ... or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet.

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills
... combination of ingredients in these Pills are the ... of a long and extensive practice. They are mild ... operation, and certain in correcting all obstructions, Painful Menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold, or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
... the commencement of a new era in the treatment of ... irregularities and obstructions which have ... consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female ... enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever ... obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
... most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL regularity. They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, ... the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS in America.
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills. ... Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the agent ... SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. ... Sold in Chicago at manufacture prices by LORD & SMITH.

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR ... of Lung and Female Diseases, may be consulted at Rooms at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May ... June 27th, August 1st, and September 12th. Also, ... at the National Hotel, on Saturdays May 16th, ... August 2nd, and September 13th. Patients ... call early. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and ... 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Address Dr. D., Box 2875, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lectures to ... and gentlemen sent free on receipt of three cents.

Coal and Wood.

CHEAP FUEL! CHEAP FUEL!
... increasing demand for the excellent Coal now mined by the
Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Com'y,
OF LASALLE,
... obliged me to increase my facilities for its supply. ... have just opened another Depot for our Coals ... the West Side, on Beach street, second yard north ... Twelfth street. I have the SELECTED LUMP ... just the thing for grates, stoves and steam purposes. I desire to call particular attention to our
NUT SIZE,
For Cooking Stoves and Ranges,
... which is being used by many families in our city, and pronounced by all as good as any other Coal. ... would also call the attention of Manufacturers, Foundry Men and others interested to our
Desulphurized Coal,
Which is fully equal, if not superior, at the price I ... it, to any Eastern Soft Coals. ... consumers come and see and learn what we ... and I am satisfied they will find just what they ... and at a price $2 to $3 per ton less than any other ... coal in this market. Orders for any quantity left ... either of my Yards, on the North side, foot of La ... street, or on the West Side, on Beach street, will be promptly filled.
S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilksbarre and Shamokin ... Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their ... Egg and Range Coals at Mining prices; freight and expenses added. They mine all their own coal, ... can sell the same cheaper than Anthracite Coal ... be bought from any other source. Brewers, ... and Country Dealers' attention is called to the above facts.
... Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chip... and all other Coals, kept and sold at lowest ... wholesale and Retail prices. ... offices: 292 Madison street, at Madison street bridge, ... and 126 South Market street, and 252 South Clark ... foot of Liberty street. Post Office Box 3137.
ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and B... School Furniture on hand and to order.
... Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 164 Clark Street, Chicago.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,
Is the largest and
Best Arranged Hotel
in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. ...

REMOVAL.—Mather & Co. have removed their office to Ewing's Block, (up stairs,) corner North Water & Clark streets.

Banks.

THE M... AND M... SA...
No. 38 Clark st... Open daily fr... and Thursday... Interest paid... DIRECTORS...

SYDNEY ... Galesburg, Ill... SYDNEY MY...

PRESTON ... Corner of ...
Collections ... counts solicit... Advances ... Shipments ... Uncurrent Bank ... sold. Claims ...
J. F. WILLIA...

MECHANICS' ... No. 6 ...
This Institution ... amount from ... specified ... Domestic Exchange ... Exchange on ... land, France ...
L. E. ALLEN

BANK ... CHA... Corner of ... GENERAL ...

G. W...
WILL... Stock... STOCKS...
At the ... No. 30 ... E. K. WILLA...

J. W... BANK... No. 42 ... DOMESTIC ... Stocks, Bonds ... Deposits ... Drafts on ... sums to suit...

H. D... BROKER...

RUTTER... HOUSE... AND DEALER... Having been ... Exchange on ... Banking, ... made of co...

THE ... AGENCY... Eastern ... Discounting ... ADVANCES ... Deposits and ... cash ...

GILM... No. 47 ... Particular ... Warrants ... Commodities ... City Debt ... pay interest ... receive ... current ... Courts, Co...

MERCHANTS' ... & TR... CAPITAL ...

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DAVI... BANKERS...

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MON... LADIES... LASALLE... day, ... Apply...

ONT... PITT... AUCTION... AUC... YOUNG...

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machines,

(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.)

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

[illegible]

Improved Howe Sewing Machine.

[illegible]

J. B. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 60 Lake street, Chicago. my17-r441-ly



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

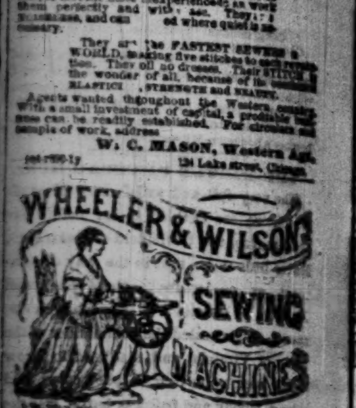
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, which makes them simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. [illegible]

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its great ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country, with a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address

W. C. MASON, Western Agt. 124 Lake street, Chicago.



WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—New York Tribune. They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—New York Times. It has NO RIVAL.—Scientific American. There are 80,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe. The Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to [illegible] per cent. [illegible] This is the only Sewing Machine in the world [illegible] the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK [illegible]

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota. 163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.—Office on first floor 131 Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity, [illegible]

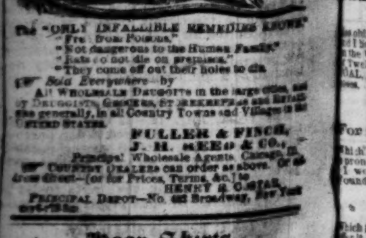
L. CORNELL & Co.'s IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, $35 TO $110.

[illegible]

133 LAKE STREET. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 5, Chicago, Ill.

Vermin Exterminators.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."

Sold Everywhere—by All Wholesale Druggists in the large cities, and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

FULLER & FINCH, J. H. REED & CO., Principal Wholesale Agents, Chicago. [illegible] HENRY R. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets.



[illegible]

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. [illegible]

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago. [illegible]

Carriage Makers.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS 44 Adams Street, Chicago.

Established expressly for the manufacture of fine carriage work by GEORGE PENNOYER, [illegible]

EASTERN CARRIAGES [illegible]

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others [illegible] SHAD A. WILLIAMS.

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st., New York. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) ly9-r707-ly

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Pills. THE THING. No lady or gentleman should be without a Bottle after once using it. For sale by Druggists generally. Wholesale by Fuller & Finch, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake street, Tremont House, Chicago. [illegible]

Dr. James, formerly of [illegible], has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at [illegible] street, between State and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] Cures old Chronic and recent diseases [illegible] of the medical fraternity, [illegible] and the almost entire press of the [illegible]

Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. [illegible]

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder. Has been 20 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Clothes, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of [illegible] imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice, Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.

D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation Bitters.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetizer and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are composed of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

To the Nervous of both sexes. A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. je8-41-lm

DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD,

DR. ANDRE,

Of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris, formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris, Surgeon Major of the Eastern Army in the Crimea; Legion of Honor of H. M. the Emperor of the French, for the Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc.

[illegible] the above documents and many others on exhibition at the office. Dr. Andre is assisted by Dr. Stratford, from Boston and the different Hospitals of the country, and for several years doing an extensive family practice in this city and vicinity. Special treatment of Urinary and Diseases PECULIAR TO WOMEN. All kinds of Surgical Operations skillfully performed. [illegible] All letters must be addressed to DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD, Chicago. P. O. Box 2881. Office 131 South Clark street.

Dr. Franklin Chavett's Uterine [illegible] IS WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF FEMALE DISEASE, OR THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. References can be seen at his office, 113 [illegible] street. Consultation free. Post Office Box 2881. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twenty-four of which have been in this city.

HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC RETREAT. Established for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Entrance, 98 State street. JUSTIN HAYES, M. D. Chicago, May, 1862. jy7-r661-lm

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the WESTERN LINIMENT, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family or [illegible] should be without it. W. HUTCHINGS, Sole agent for the West, 84 Dearborn-st.

KNOW THYSELF:

Dr. J. H. McCANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty [illegible] condition and locality of Diseases, by a simple [illegible] Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalations and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, Piles, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diabetes, and all curable diseases of long standing [illegible] and will undertake no case without [illegible] of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,

[illegible] Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, [illegible], all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, [illegible] Menstruation, Barrenness, &c. [illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

[illegible] communications strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

DR N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted [illegible] at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May [illegible], June 20th, August 1st, and September 12th. Also, at the National Hotel, on Saturdays May 10th, [illegible] August 2d, and September 13th. Patients received from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Address Post Office Box 327, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lectures to [illegible] gentlemen sent free on receipt of three cent stamp. my30-r771-3m

Coal and Wood.

CHEAP FUEL! CHEAP FUEL! The increasing demand for the excellent Coal now shipped by the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Com'y, OF LASALLE, has obliged me to increase my facilities for its supply. I have just opened another Depot for its Coals on the West side, on Beach street, second yard north of Twelfth street. I have the SELECTED LUMP COAL, just the thing for grates, stoves and steam purposes. I desire to call particular attention to our

NUT SIZE,

For Cooking Stoves and Ranges,

which is being used by many families in our city, and pronounced by all as good as any other Coal. I would also call the attention of Manufacturers, Foundry Men and others interested to our

Desulphurized Coal,

which is fully equal, if not superior, at the price I offer it, to any Eastern Soft Coals. Let consumers come and see and learn what we have, and I am satisfied they will find what they want at a price $2 to $3 per ton less than any other [illegible] Orders for any quantity left [illegible] North Side, foot of La[illegible] street, or on the West Side, on Beach street, will be promptly filled. S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin [illegible] Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their [illegible] Egg and Range Coal at Mining prices; freight [illegible] added. They mine all their own Coal, [illegible] cheaper than Anthracite Coal [illegible]. Brewers, [illegible] and Country Dealers' attention is called to the [illegible] Lehigh, Blossburg, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, and all other Coals, kept and sold at lowest [illegible] at Madison street bridge, [illegible] South Market street, and [illegible] South Clark [illegible] of Liberty street. Post Office Box 3157. ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. [illegible]

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO. DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS. PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC. No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, [illegible] Best Arranged Hotel [illegible]

REMOVAL.—Mather & Co. have [illegible] office to Ewing's Block, (up [illegible]) corner North Water & Clark streets.

Banking and Exchange.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, No. 28 Clark street, Sherman House Building, Chicago. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Thursday, from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. Six per cent interest paid on savings. Incorporated 1861. DIRECTORS—Hon. Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of Chicago; S. B. Fleetwood, Esq., of the firm of Scranton, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago; Hon. Wm. C. Goudy, Chicago; F. R. Westfall, Banker, New York; Sydney Myers, of the firm of Sydney Myers & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Illinois. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier. au7-1466-3m

SYDNEY MYERS & CO., BANKERS. Galesburg, Illinois, will continue to give prompt attention to collections. SYDNEY MYERS. JOSIAS GRANT. [au7-1466-3m]

PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS, Corner of Clark and South Water Sts., Chicago, Illinois. Collections made throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited and interest allowed on special deposits. Advances made on Flour, Grain Produce and Eastern Shipments. Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, Uncurrent Bank Notes and Land Warrants bought and sold. Claims against the United States collected. D. PRESTON, Detroit. J. F. WILLARD, Chicago. A. A. KEAN, Chicago. [jy31-1296-3m]

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water. This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe. CHAS. T. BOGGS, President. L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. my19-r484-ly

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill., TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. H. CHAPIN, President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do. my28-r-863-ly

G. W. WOODS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, Marine Bank Buildings, Chicago. Dealers in Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Exchange, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Money. Particular attention given to collection. [illegible]

WILLARD & MAXWELL, Stock Brokers, New York, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD, At the Board of Brokers, NO. 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. S. K. WILLARD. [je5-1920-3m] GEO. L. MAXWELL.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago, DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia. my9-r153-ly

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention given to Collections. my3-r25-ly

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business. Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store. mh31-r913-6m

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points. Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. de13-b79-ly E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., [illegible] Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis. mh19-n818-ly

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, CAPITAL............$500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't. L. J. GAGE, Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon, when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute TRUSTS from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. DIRECTORS: J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam, John H. Foster, D. R. Holt, H. H. Magie, P. L. Yoe, W. E. Doggett, A. H. Burley, F. B. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert, S. A. Smith. my7-n377-ly

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13 b21-ly

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. [illegible] No. 23 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD Cashier. [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB. [illegible] Telegraph Office.

Educational.

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY.—The 25th term of this Institution will commence on the 18th of September. Applications for admission should be made to the Principal, Miss PHILENA FOBES, Godfrey, Madison county, Illinois, who will furnish catalogues gratuitously on application, by mail or otherwise. au9-1489-3w

LADIES' SEMINARY, DIXON, ILL.—Opens its second year, Wednesday, September 10th. Pupils board in the Institution. Board and tuition $90 per year. A Normal Department will be added the present year. For circulars address MRS. P. A. COOLEY, Principal. au8-1464-3w

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY—This Institution begins its Fall Term on Thursday, September 11. It has been in operation eleven years under the same Principal. Its Teachers are all of experience in their respective departments. Apply for catalogue and information to G. W. BRIGGS, Principal. Auburndale, Mass., Aug. 1862. au7-1399-lmeod

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY—Canandaigua, N. Y. Messrs. Tyler & Richards, Principals. The thirty-eighth annual session will commence September 11th. Circulars giving full particulars, on application. Refer to Rev. Henry J Whitehouse, D. D., Rev. M. Humphrey, Wm Blair, Esq., Chicago. aug6 1371-2w eod

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE. Rev. I. C. PERSHING, A. M. President. Best sustained College in the State—Fifteen Teachers. Attendance last year 248. Superb brick buildings. Thorough and extensive course of study. Telegraphing and Organ Music Taught. FORTY DOLLARS per term for boarding, light, &c. Fall term commences Sept. 2d. Send to the President for a Catalogue. au1-1286-1m M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

AURORA INSTITUTE AND CLARK SEMINARY. Fall Term opens August 28th. It is one of the most successful schools in the West, and fully entitled to the large patronage it has received, and has a large and able corps of teachers, and is located in one of the healthiest and most pleasant towns in Illinois. The standard of scholarship is high. The building the finest of the kind in the State. [illegible] For Circulars address Rev. G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Illinois. jy5 r715-1m

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with two Collegiate, Academic, and Primary Classes. [illegible] For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. Dickinson, [illegible] For circulars, and all desirable information, address the undersigned. B. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, Ill., July 5, 1862. jy5-r696-6w

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862.

THE TURCHIN COURT MARTIAL.

STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL TURCHIN.

Explanation of the Alleged Outrages of his Command at Athens, Alabama.

ARGUMENT OF COL. GAZLAY IN GENERAL TURCHIN'S DEFENSE.

UNITED STATES vs. JOHN B. TURCHIN, CHARGED AS COLONEL 17TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS—BEFORE COURT MARTIAL, SITTING AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA., WHEREOF BRIGADIER-GENERAL GARFIELD IS PRESIDENT.

STATEMENT OF COL. TURCHIN.

On the 1st of May, 1862, at about 1½ o'clock in the afternoon, at Huntsville, Ala., where my brigade was encamped, I received an order from Gen. Mitchell to send five hundred (500) men immediately to reinforce Col. Stanley, who was occupying Athens with his regiment, the 18th Ohio volunteers. I immediately ordered out two hundred and fifty (250) men of the 19th Illinois volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Col. J. R. Scott and 250 men of the 37th Indiana volunteers, under command of Capt. Ward, and went myself to the railroad depot to meet Gen. Mitchel there. He informed me that the 18th Ohio had been driven out of Athens by the enemy; that he had ordered five or six companies of cavalry, under command of Col. J. Kennett, and a section of Loomis' battery, to go with my 500 infantry by railroad to Madison station, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and from there to move by common road, to reinforce the 18th Ohio, if they should be pressed by the enemy, and, in any case, to march on Athens, attack the enemy there, and take and hold the town at all hazards. We agreed that I should go personally with this force, while eight companies of the 24th regiment Illinois volunteers, and Capt. Edgarton's battery would march immediately by common road, joining my force on the way to Athens, or at Athens, according to circumstances; the whole force to be under my command. Gen. Mitchell told me that he himself started that morning on the train for Athens—that on approaching the town, he saw the 18th Ohio filing out of town; that he then stopped his train and went back to Huntsville. He did not know what force the enemy had. A man from Capt. Rogers' company, of the 4th Ohio volunteer cavalry—that was with the 18th Ohio at Athens—came to Huntsville, and reported that two men were killed, and the whole regiment taken prisoners.

I got on the engine of the first train which started with a part of the troops—the remainder following on another train.

When we arrived at Madison station, I received information from a lieutenant of a company of the 18th Ohio, who had been guarding the Limestone Creek bridge, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, that he was separated from his company; that the bridge had been set on fire by the rebel cavalry, and that he did not know what had become of the balance of his company, as they were attacked by the rebels. I also learned that two trains of commissary and quartermaster's stores, sent from Athens to Huntsville that morning, one had crossed the bridge safely, while it was burning, but the rebels tore up the track before the other train arrived at the bridge; the train ran off the track; the rebels killed some of our men, took some prisoners, burned the train, and burned some of our men in the train.

I ordered Col. Kennett to move forward by common road with his cavalry, trotting, until he should meet the 18th Ohio. I instructed him to send me a courier about the condition of affairs, and, if our men were not pursued by the enemy, to stop at some convenient place and await further orders. Posting pickets and outposts, and sending scouts forward to discover the enemy, I myself marched with the infantry and a section of artillery. We had one day's rations, but no wagons. About three miles from Madison Station, I received a message from Col. Stanley, stating that he was about ten miles from Athens; that the enemy's cavalry pursued him for four miles out of Athens, and that three regiments of rebel infantry were in the town. Shortly afterward, I received a dispatch from Col. Kennett, that he had met the 18th Ohio; that he moved a mile or two beyond them, and finding no enemy, he halted his force.

At last I reached the 18th Ohio and learned from Colonel Stanley and Lieut. Colonel Given that they had had a company out on picket, which was surprised by the enemy—that this company drove back the enemy's skirmishers for about three miles, and, fearing to be surrounded and cut off, they retreated to town—that another company, sent to support the first one, mistook the road and did not again join the regiment—that some wagons with a guard of men, where sent out in the morning for forage, and were probably taken prisoners—that the enemy fired cannon and obliged the regiment to retreat—that although it was ordered, they had not time to load their tents and baggage and left them in camp—that some men saw three flags in town, and supposed that they saw three regiments of infantry; but that most of the officers and men saw only cavalry, that the citizens insulted the men while the regiment was retreating—that Colonel Stanly understood that General Mitchel was on the train from Huntsville, and that he received, through some men, information that General Mitchel wished him to retreat, and would send him reinforcements.

I concluded from what information I gathered, that probably there was only a rebel cavalry force, having some cannon; but I would not be sure that there was no infantry. I encouraged the men of the 18th Ohio, and ordered them to march behind my force back to Athens. We halted in the evening about nine miles from Athens, the cavalry moving two miles forward and halting there.

I agreed with Col. Kennett, that at about 3 A. M., he should move on cautiously, and if he met no enemy on the way, should approach Athens and ascertain what force was there; that if there was only a cavalry force, he must attack it right off; but if there was infantry, he must halt at some distance and await orders. I was informed that the 24th Illinois volunteers, and Capt. Edgarton's battery were halted about two miles behind my detachment.

I moved my force at 3 o'clock a. m., halting about four miles from Athens to get breakfast and cook coffee, and was joined there by the 24th Illinois volunteers and Edgarton's battery. While there, I received a dispatch from Col. Kennett that there had been only rebel cavalry in Athens; that after the pursuit of our troops, on the day previous, they returned to town, and the same evening left it, and that he had started on the Florence road in pursuit of them.

After breakfast, I marched my troops forward in the following order. Five companies of the 19th Illinois volunteers, having one company in advance; section of Loomis' battery; five companies of the 37th Indiana volunteers; then eight companies of the 24th Illinois volunteers; Capt. Edgarton's battery; 18th regiment Ohio volunteers (seven companies, and entered Athens in that order.

I rode forward and inspected the position, ordering my aid-de-camp (Lieut. Curtis) to halt the 37th Indiana and 24th Illinois in Mr. Donnell's barn; Capt. Edgarton's battery opposite Mr. Jones' house in a vacant lot, from which they could command the hills on the Brown's Ferry and Florence roads, and ordered him to bring forward the 19th Illinois, 18th Ohio, and a section of Loomis' battery to the court house square.

Although I knew that Scott's rebel cavalry alone had attacked the 18th Ohio in Athens, I could not know what force was behind that cavalry. After our troops retreated from Tuscumbia, and the Decatur bridge was burned, any force of cavalry could cross the Tennessee River below the mouth of Elk River. I knew while I was in Tuscumbia that General Beauregard, on account of scarcity of forage, turned loose all his cavalry which was at Corinth, and decided to send them to the State of Tennessee; that the same day, or the day after our retreat from Tuscumbia, the rebel Colonel Morgan crossed the Tennessee River with his regiment, near Florence; that Scott's, Helm's, and Adams' cavalry were also waiting an opportunity to cross the river, and that, in all, between three and four thousand rebel cavalry might at any time appear on this side of the Tennessee River.

As subsequent circumstances proved, they all did so appear; for Morgan attacked Pulaski, and afterwards Lebanon; Scott attacked Athens; Adams and Helm, after crossing the river at Lamb's Ferry, opposite Courtland, threatened to attack Athens, and did not attack it only on account of reinforcements sent me by Gen. Mitchel. They passed in a roundabout way through Pulaski, Fayetteville and Winchester to Chattanooga, joining on their way Stearn's cavalry. Hence, considering the probability of being attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry and artillery (Scott had four mountain howitzers—Helm two Parrott guns, and Adams, as I heard, had also a command,) I occupied Athens in such a manner as to have a good position, cover my way of communication with Huntsville, and fight with advantage and success against a superior cavalry force.

The creek at Athens, running from northwest to southeast, the court house square makes a salient point of the position. I occupied the Huntsville road with the 24th Illinois and 37th Indiana, posting Edgarton's battery in a favorable position here, and occupied with the 19th Illinois and 18th Ohio the square, posting the section of Loomis' battery under the command of Lieut. Chandler, on the street, and throwing on the Florence and Brown's Ferry roads a company of the 19th Illinois, as an advanced post and picket. I intended to have the 18th Ohio occupy the town, as they did before, detailing a provost guard, and patrolling the town. I wanted them to do this duty purposely—to show to the citizens of Athens that the occupation of the town was discontinued only for a short time, for prudential reasons. I ordered the four companies of the 19th Illinois to stack arms in the street, behind the section of artillery, and the 18th Ohio in the court house yard. I posted the artillery myself, and if some damage was done to the fence of Mr. Tanner, it was a military necessity.

The organization of the United States army, and particularly that of the volunteer army, is in many respects defective. All the European armies, except the English, have a corps of officers, specially prepared, who constitute the staff of the army. Their duty is, to locate troops in cantonments and camps; to collect all statistical information about the enemy's country and roads; to guide troops on the march; to find camping grounds, and to dispose troops in camps near the enemy; to find positions, and lead troops to and post them in those positions; to reconnoiter the ground in front of camps, and positions; and post the advance posts with their outposts, grand guards and general reserves; to get all information about the enemy through citizens, spies, deserters, and prisoners; to make military surveys and sketches of camps, roads and positions; to conduct military topographical surveys of the parts of the enemy's country already passed by our troops; to collect all maps of the enemy's country, and to conduct military journals.

The *etat major* having in thus in their hands the strictly military part of the management of the army, constitute in the tactical and strategical operations of troops during a campaign, the head of an army.

The officers of *etat major* being distributed through army corps, divisions and brigades—constitute the right hand of the commanders of those parts of the army. We have the corps engineers and topographical engineers, who, in some respects, substitute the officers of *etat major* in our army during the war; but they are specially prepared only as engineers, and not as tacticians; they are but imperfectly acquainted with the manoeuvring of large masses of troops in the field, and with tactical and strategical operations on the battle field, or on the theatre of war. Besides that, their number is so small that the army of volunteers may be considered as not having them. Hence a division, and particularly a brigade commander of volunteers, having his staff filled with A. A. General and Aid-de-Camps, taken from some volunteer regiment entirely unacquainted with the duties of *etat major*, is obliged, if he understands his business, to do all the work belonging to *etat major* himself; and that work alone, particularly if his brigade is detached and acts independently, will take almost all his time; and if we add to it the quartermaster and commissary departments, he is entirely overtasked, and is not able to attend to the small details and irregularities of his brigade.

Having had the honor of being a Colonel of *etat major* in the Imperial Guards of Russia, I saw the disadvantages under which every brigade commander of volunteers is laboring, and tried my best to do myself the duties belonging to my subordinates. I always paid my particular attention to getting information about the country and the enemy, and to reconnoitering the positions and the grounds, and roads in front of them, and to posting the advanced posts and pickets. Hence, after the preliminary posting of the troops, and artillery in town, I left the square to see the camp of the 18th Ohio—to examine in general the location of the town—to devise a proper plan to get shelter for the troops, (as we had no camp-equipage,) and to have them located in such a way that, in case of an alarm, they would form a line of battle according to my desire. But before I left the square, Col. Stanley informed me that the negroes told him that a great portion of the knapsacks and camp equipage of his regiment were in houses around the square and in town, and he wished me to give him permission to search those houses. I permitted him to send squads of men, under commissioned officers, to search these houses, and then left the square.

I rode probably three-quarters of an hour, or an hour, to the fair grounds and about the town, and, when I returned to the square, I received a message from Col. Kennett, that the woods were swarming with rebel cavalry; and, almost immediately afterward, I received another message from him, that the enemy had taken a position behind a slough and thick underbrush, near the mouth of Elk River, with their cannon; that he had attacked them, losing some of his men killed and wounded, but could not dislodge them, and wishing me to send him some infantry and a cannon.

I immediately ordered Lieutenant Colonel Given of the 18th Ohio, to put in his regimental wagons about 150 men, and move as fast as practicable to the mouth of the Elk River by the Florence road; at the same time I ordered Lieutenant Chandler of Loomis' battery, to send one cannon, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Given. I ordered for the expedition the companies of the 18th Ohio again purposely; because I knew that the men and officers were anxious to wash off the suspicion that might be cast upon them of having shown the "white feather" when they were driven out of town by the enemy. I was sure they would fight bravely if they had a chance to reach the enemy.

While busy with fitting and sending this expedition, as quickly as possible, I ordered Col. Stanley to be provost marshal; to organize a provost guard; to arrest all those who committed depredations, and to send strong patrols around the square and through the town, to clear the streets of soldiers, and have them join their command. At the same time I ordered Lieut. Col. Scott, commanding the 19th Illinois, to take his companies to the back part of the town, and permitted him to quarter his men in the outhouses of residences on the right of the quarters of the 24th Illinois, and to use his own judgement and discretion in locating the men.

Having been up since three o'clock in the forenoon, working all the time, mentally and physically, I felt exhausted, and went to Davison's Hotel to take dinner and a short rest. Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon I started to reconnoiter the roads leading out of town; to examine all the grounds about the town, and see how the regiments were located. While riding, I ordered the companies of the 37th Indiana to leave the lawn of Mr. Donnell, and take quarters in the Methodist Church and the railroad depot, and permitted Col. Mihalotzy of the 24th Illinois, to locate his companies in the outhouses of residences, near Capt. Edgarton's battery, leaving to his own judgement and discretion the location of his men. I ordered Capt. Edgarton to have his men bivouac with the battery, opposite Jones' house.

I returned from my reconnoissance in the evening; saw the wounded men of the 4th Ohio cavalry brought in, and learned that some were killed. I saw Col. Kennett in the evening at the hotel, and he reported to me that before our infantry came to the place of the fight, he had fallen back some three or four miles; and during the time he was awaiting the infantry and cannon, the enemy crossed Elk river on a ferry boat, having some wagons thrown into the river and some men drowned. The infantry, under Lieut. Col. Given, returned to town next morning.

The next morning, the 3d of May, I issued an order, that "the regimental commanders, and the commander of the battery, will see that their men are in the places assigned to them. Strict guards must be put over the camps; no stragglers allowed; no depredations permitted. The commissioned officer will be held responsible for men's disorders." As the whole expedition was ordered so suddenly that I had no time to take a brigade officer with me, I issued this order in my own hand writing, and sent it to the commanders to read and to sign their names to it, which was done.

To sum up the above stated facts, and the testimony of witnesses, it is evident that from the addresses of Gen. Mitchel to the troops in Huntsville, and the statements of men of the 18th Ohio; from the knowledge that some citizens of Athens—as George Mason and Hollingsworth—joined the rebel cavalry and fought against our troops; that our cavalry sustained a heavy loss in fighting with the rebels; that the knapsacks and baggage of the 18th Ohio were scattered and concealed all through town; and that some of our men were burned by the rebels in a slow fire on the train at the Limestone Creek Bridge, dying a horrible death—by those facts the troops were kept excited during the whole of the first day. It appears that neither the civil authorities of Athens nor its influential citizens came out to ask my protection, and to point out to me the stores and public buildings and institutions which should be guarded; that, on the contrary, the citizens gathered in groups on the corners, and when told by me to go home and attend to their business (meaning the trades and other avocations of civil life,) most of them did not go to—did not open or stay in their stores on the arrival of the troops; that they did not make to me any complaints immediately; that the guards and patrols could not prevent a deputation of citizens coming to me to state the situation of affairs, and the depredations, if any were committed; that the location of the troops under my command was made with propriety, in a military point of view; that the troops were sheltered in different buildings, on account of not having their camp equipage with them; that the proper occupation of those buildings was left by me to the judgment and discretion of subordinate commanders; that overtasked with my business, I could not attend personally to the internal police of every part of my command—leaving it, as a matter of course, to the commanders of those parts; that the same morning I appointed a provost marshal and a provost guard, and the next morning issued a strict order to the commanders of the troops; that nobody reported to me about the depredations committed, and that I could not know the extent of those depredations; and that the richest stores in town, as the witnesses for prosecution stated themselves, including that of Geo. Mason (who joined the rebel cavalry and fought against us,) were not molested, because their owners or partners attended to their business, and applied themselves for protection to the different officers of my command.

The subsequent information about the rebel cavalry crossing the Tennessee River at Lamb's Ferry, opposite Courtland, obliged me to camp my brigade in such a way as to be able to hold my position, and to cover my way of retreat, neglecting some inconveniences to the inhabitants of the town, that might arise from camps situated almost in town.

The front of my position faced to the west, and the roads leading to the Elk River and partly to the Tennessee River were the most important ones, as the enemy could come in force only from that side. Hence, I encamped the 37th Indians on the right in the Fair grounds; I left the 18th Ohio on the square in the center; encamped Captain Edgarton's battery on the same place where it had been, opposite Jones' house, and the 24th Illinois on the grounds of Mr. Donnell on the left, where were also my headquarters. As an advanced post against the centre of the whole position, I encamped the 19th Illinois on Mrs. Coleman's place, on the Brown's Ferry road, and I sent two companies of the 24th Illinois five miles south of town, at the intersection of Brown's Ferry and Huntsville roads with the railroad and Decatur road, to cover the direct road from Brown's Ferry to Huntsville. The two small companies of cavalry that I had were employed all the time on scouting duty, and when temporarily in town, were located in livery stables, and some other buildings. Afterward they were also encamped. I had strong pickets on all the roads leading from Athens; I guarded the railroad from Madison station via Decatur and Athens to Elk river, and I had all the time several companies, and sometimes one or two regiments absent, as a convoy for our subsistence trains coming from Columbia through Elkton to Huntsville and Athens, so that sometimes out of forty companies I had absent from sixteen to twenty, the companies not averaging more than fifty men each. Hence my determination to camp almost in town; because in town, with due precaution and watchful pickets, I could not be surprised by the rebel cavalry, and could fight successfully almost any cavalry force. Gen. Mitchell approved my disposition of camps, and I never received any orders from him to modify it.

Being among an unfriendly and disloyal population, and considering the good of the service as a paramount duty, I could not accommodate the citizens of Athens and fulfill my military duties at the same time. I had over 3,000 loyal lives entrusted to my care, and in comparison therewith I cared very little about the inconveniences of secessionists; but I never refused any citizen a voucher if he was entitled to it.

We have seen in a great many instances, to what sad consequences leads a neglect of proper disposition of troops in camps or in the occupation of towns; and how much mistaken are the commanders of troops who believe in the peaceable citizens of the neighborhood, pretending to attend to their domestic affairs, and at the same time plotting treason; giving every information to the rebels, and piloting them to surprise, not only our pickets, but our camps. With the help of citizens, the rebels pick up our men and officers on the roads, surprise our companies guarding bridges, and even ride into our camps and take out of their tents, not only private soldiers, but our colonels and generals.

My policy was, if I occupied a town, to suspect and to watch every man, until I found out all about him; to hinder not only disloyal, but even loyal man, from passing freely through the pickets, and if threatened with an approach of rebel troops, to stop all communication between the town and country. The citizens do not like this policy, of course, and complain bitterly.

I know that Mr. Donnell's property suffered on account of the camp located on his grounds. But who is Mr. Donnell? He is a man who aided and abetted rebellion, by paying for the uniforms of rebel soldiers; who sent seventy bales of cotton to Decatur to build rebel fortifications there; and the same 24th Illinois regiment, that occupied his grounds, took these fortifications, and if the rebels at Decatur had not been scared and run away, many of the soldiers of that regiment would strew the ground in front of those fortifications. Mr. Donnell is a man who glories in stating before this court, as he did, that he never will take the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and that his sympathies are with the southern confederacy; and this man came to me and insisted on getting from me a safeguard for his plantations. Of course he was refused; but I would furnish him with pleasure a guard to take him to jail as a traitor. It is true that some fields were destroyed, as Mr. Davids' and Mr. Brooks' and some others, and some fences were destroyed; but all that was inevitable and the consequence of military necessity.

Any one who knows the way to defend a town would not have been surprised to see every brick building turned into a fort, pierced all through with loopholes and embrasures; the trees in front yards cut down, and every street barricaded, if the circumstances were such that the place could only be held by those means. What was done by me in a military point of view at Athens, was done in accordance with military exigencies under the then passing circumstances.

A charge was brought against me that three soldiers of my command went seven miles into the country, and committed a rape upon a yellow girl of Mrs. Hines'.

The case was reported to me at the time it happened; the offender was found, the case investigated, the man identified by the girl, and he, with a written statement of facts, sent by me to the provost marshal at Huntsville, where were the headquarters of our division. He was kept under arrest there some time, and afterward released.

There were some instances of insubordination, and some other grave offenses, and the men who committed them remained a long time under arrest in their regiments. Charges were preferred against them; but the division was so scattered, and had so much of strictly military duty to attend to, that the offenders were not brought before the general court martial, and remaining in the regiments, set a very bad example before the others.

These facts show that there is another lack in the organization of our army. We have no army provost guard, corresponding to the *corps of gens d'armes* in the European armies. We have no special police organization, whose particular business would consist in finding out or receiving from the different companies and regiments all offenders; in investigating all the circumstances under which their offenses were committed, right off, when the deeds are yet fresh; in keeping prisoners under strict guard, separately from their commands; in prosecuting them thoroughly, and in bringing them to punishment effectually.

Besides that, there are offenses of such a nature, that the mere committing them in front of the enemy must be punished immediately; such as mutiny, striking a superior officer, desertion to the lines of the enemy, espionage, and some others. In other armies there exists, in time of war, a court-martial, which is appointed, when offenses like the above mentioned are committed in front of the enemy. That court tries the man, pronounces a sentence, and executes that sentence in twenty-four hours. Our *drum-head* court martial corresponds in some respects to the European court martial; but is not on the statutes, and, in fact, does not legally exist.

All these defects in bringing offenders quickly to trial and punishment, work injuriously on the discipline of the troops, and create indifference and disgust in the good soldiers, who see the bad ones escape punishment, and at the same time cast a bad reputation upon the whole command which they belong to.

A very serious cause predisposing our soldiers to commit depredations consists in the absence of pecuniary remuneration for property belonging to the enemy, and taken by our troops. In every navy, and in every army throughout the whole world, but the United States army, prize money for booty taken from the enemy by the troops is paid to those troop by the Government. In the United States army all property captured from the enemy is turned over to the government, and the soldiers who took that property are not peculiarly remunerated.

This custom has been thoroughly discussed in other countries; and taking into consideration the propensities of human nature for gain, for various motives and under any circumstances; taking also into consideration the insignificant salary of soldiers, and their great risk of being crippled or killed, leaving their families or relations sometimes in a very destitute condition—the question was solved in favor of the soldier.

On the organization of the United States army, almost everything was taken from the English army; but the rule adopted there for prize-money was omitted. We know that during the war with Mexico, many of our soldiers did not behave themselves very virtuously, and the question about booty was raised. I will state to the court the opinion on that subject of Col. H. L. Scott, Inspector-General, U. S. A., taken from his Military Dictionary. He says:

"The 68th article for the government of the armies of the United States, provides that 'all public stores taken in the enemy's camps, towns, forts or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States, for the neglect of which the commanding officer is to be responsible.' This article of war is borrowed from a corresponding British article, which directs that the same stores shall be secured for the king's service. But by proclamation, in Great Britain, the money value of all captures is invariably divided among the captors. No practice can be more wise and just; for although it is necessary to prescribe marauding and pillage, it is impossible to extirpate the desire of gain from the human heart; and it is therefore necessary that the law should frankly provide for an equitable distribution of captures among the army. The absence of a law of division tends to introduce into an army the greatest evils. Soldiers disband themselves in search of pillage, and their cupidity leads to the greatest horrors. These great evils are avoided by a legal division of booty, when all soldiers, animated by the hope of sharing the fruits of victory, are careful not to abandon to the greedy, the cowardly and the wicked amongst themselves, advantages properly belonging to the gallant victors."

Such is the opinion of Col. Scott on the subject. He states that Wellington claimed and received from his government more than a million sterling, for the captures made by the British army in Spain and France. He puts in also different prize warrants issued by the kings and queens of England, including that for the Russian war of 1854.

I do not know exactly what was done by other troops in cap uring the enemy's property; but I can state to some extent what was done by my brigade, and the troops attached to it temporarily.

When I approached Bowling Green I crossed the river in a dark, stormy and very cold night, in a miserable ferry boat, with my whole brigade and a small squad of the 4th Ohio cavalry, and before daybreak occupied the town—evacuated by the enemy two hours before our arrival. We found there of provisions, belonging to the confederate army, enough to feed our whole division ten days, and, in fact, our division was fed ten days upon those supplies. I may mention also two cannon, a great many muskets, tents, sabers, and other property found in town.

Again, when Gen. Mitchel moved on Huntsville, I was ordered by him to take the 4th Ohio cavalry, my brigade, and Captain Simonson's battery, and to seize Huntsville. I did seize Huntsville, and with it I may say the whole line of railroad between Bridgeport and Tuscumbia was seized, and the backbone of the railroad communication of the enemy effectually broken. We found in Huntsville sixteen locomotives, all in working order, 100 cars, all shops, depots, bridges, railroad stores, and everything in perfect order between Stevenson and Decatur. The railroad property alone may be estimated at from a million and a half to two millions of dollars. This property of course belonged to the enemy, and was now turned over to our Government. I may mention that, among other things, were sixty hogsheads of sugar, that I know thirty-eight more that I heard of that were turned over to the division commissary, with which he supplied our division several months.

Again, the 24th Illinois, and two companies of the 19th Illinois, and a section of Captain Simonson's battery, moving to Decatur the same day when Huntsville was occupied, took in the fortifications built there by the rebels, for the defense of the Decatur bridge, about 500 bales of cotton, and took the camp equipage of one rebel regiment on the other side of the Tennessee river.

I state these things for no other purpose than to show, that it is a kind of injustice, that after turning over large amounts of the enemy's property to the Government, the men are not recompensed, and, that, for instance, a commissioned officer, after chasing a rebel horseman and capturing his horse, is not entitled to keep that horse, but must turn it over to the government. In my opinion, we should adopt the rules of the English government in that respect, and there is no doubt that the expectation of a legal gain would prevent a great many soldiers from depredation and pillage.

I am charged with taking and keeping in quarters a mulatto boy named "Joe" belonging to a Mr. Vassur, a resident of Athens. I proved by the witnesses, and by the order of General Mitchel, that, having used him for scouting expeditions, and obtaining through him valuable information about the enemy, I gave him protection inside our lines.

Gen. Mitchel's policy, sanctioned probably by some higher authority, consisted in using negroes for military purposes, and giving them protection for any valuable services. I consider this policy proper as a military measure.

If we had a war with England, and sent an expedition to invade that country, we would land our forces in Ireland, because we know that the people of Ireland hate their oppressors—Englishmen—and would join us readily. Garibaldi invaded Sicily before he moved on Naples, for the same reason. We invade the Southern States, where, with a very few exceptions, the whites are our enemies; and where we cannot get any information about the enemy through them. Inwardly, we know that our only friends here are negroes; but imbued with prejudices, we are ashamed to acknowledge it manfully. As a matter of necessity, we use negroes for our purposes; they readily communicate all about their masters, and about the movements of the enemy; and after putting them into a position hostile to the white population of the South, we give them up. One general gives them temporary protection—promising them freedom. Another general, superseding the first one, drives them out of our lines—leaving them to the mercy of their owners; who, looking upon them as upon their mortal enemies—hang at the first favorable opportunity. When I retreated from Tuscumbia, I heard, and believe it to be true, that there were four or five negroes hung, on the day following, by the people, because they were sure that these negroes had given us valuable information. These horrible acts cry against humanity. The rules of war are—"Use all possible means against your enemy." Here we have in slaves the most powerful means of crushing down the rebellion, and until now we have not used them. Take slaves from the rebellious slaveholders, and they will have no means to support their southern confederacy. Enlist slaves as teamsters, company cooks, officers' servants, workmen on railroads and trenches; arm them; organize out of them companies and regiments to guard and protect your communications—and you save so many of your own troops.

I am far from protecting a slave insurrection; but if this war is going to result in a war of extermination, as I think it will, I am afraid the insurrection will come naturally.

There was testimony against me that soldiers took arms from the inhabitants.

My opinion on this subject is, that an army entering a country whose population is armed, and uses those arms against us, must disarm that population for the safety of the army itself. The rebels disarmed all whom they knew to be Union men, and left arms to the secessionists, pretending that, as their sons and relatives were in the southern army, they were entitled to retain the arms belonging to them; but, in reality, they wanted to disarm only the Union men, and leave them to the mercy of secessionists. I never ordered private soldiers individually to disarm the inhabitants; but I did order the commissioned officers to do so, and a great many poor arms were destroyed by my order, and a great many good ones sent to Huntsville to division headquarters.

As a general thing, men raised in the mountains in the South instinctively understand that the object of this rebellion is to have a few slaveholders rule the country, and they cling to the Union. On the contrary, men raised in the plains, at the footstool of slavery, always influenced and ruled by slaveholders, join the rebellion.

We neglected the mountainous regions, and particularly East Tennessee, too long; and perhaps we will pay for it dearly now. But if those regions had been invaded, and their population thoroughly armed and organized at the start, our work in crushing down this rebellion would be shorter; and we could do it without even expense to the government; by disarming the secessionists, and giving their arms to the Union men.

Several witnesses for the prosecution testified that a great many horses had been taken from Athens and the country. I proved by my witnesses, and the order of Gen. Mitchel that there horses were pressed into the service to mount squads of infantry men. Having but one regiment of cavalry, the 4th Ohio volunteers, for all the duties belonging to cavalry, that regiment was completely worn out; and as measures of necessity, Gen. Mitchel ordered me to press horses and mount infantry men, for scouting and other purposes. I will say, in addition, that in order to defeat successfully the partisan raids of the rebel cavalry, who cross our lines, attack our communications, and take companies, and even battalions, prisoners; and, in order to fight successfully guerillas, who nest in mountains and woods, it is necessary to organize whole regiments of mounted riflemen. These riflemen, armed with light muskets and bayonets, and at the same time with sabers and revolvers, would constitute a body of troops whose business it would be to act as infantry or as cavalry, according to circumstances. As a general thing, an infantry soldier, if he is a tolerably good rider, can learn the cavalry drill in a short time, particularly the drill of a mounted rifleman, or dragoon, as they are called in European armies. After organizing squads of twenty-five men each, in the regiments of my brigade, I drilled them myself several times, and they learned in a wonderfully short time indeed, the general movements of cavalry—formed columns and deployed front, dismounted and formed line of skirmishers with a reserve, fixing bayonets and acting as infantry; then mounted, formed cavalry front, and charged as a body of cavalry. Such regiments of mounted riflemen, with a sufficient amount of horse artillery attached to them, would be destructive to the partisan and the guerillas of our enemy, and in my opinion would prove very effective.

About the charge of Davison, the hotel keeper, I must state that I left my bill to be settled, as I always did, to my aid-de-camp, and as a matter of course supposed that it was settled.

One important fact I forgot to mention. That is, that owing to the capture of some trains, and interruptions of others, the troops were short of rations, particularly meat, during the whole month of May, and as hard service was required of the men, it was necessary that they should have meat, and it was procured for them.

In conclusion, I must say that the whole body of men under my command were pronounced, and exposed to the whole country as a gang of thieves, depredators and marauders, on the statements of a disloyal population and their sympathizers. If individual cases showed that there were some bad characters in the brigade, it does not prove that the whole brigade, and the troops attached to it, were just as bad as those individuals. I will state everywhere, and to everybody, that I am proud of the 8th brigade, and I have no doubt, whatever, that every officer, and every soldier of the 8th brigade will do the same.

I proved that the extent of depredations committed at Athens was not known by me in proper time, and now I must state that after I learned that General Mitchel took the whole matter in his own hands, and that his agent, Judge Lane of Huntsville, was busily engaged in collecting charges and statements of the people of Athens against me without my knowledge, I did not wish to interfere with the policy of my superior officer, and remained a passive executor of his orders.

I have been hated every where by secessionists, in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and I consider it to be a good recommendation for a loyal officer; but I defy anybody to find one single Union man, who, having been in connection with me, made complaints against me.

The more lenient we are to secessionists they bolder they become; and if we do not change our policy, and prosecute this war with vigor, using all means that we possess against the enemy, including the emancipation of slaves, the ruin of this country is inevitable. The problem before us is grand. Universal freedom is at stake; and I feel humiliated when I think that perhaps this people—until now considered a great and generous people—will show to the world their incapacity to master the present difficulties and to enjoy freedom and self government.

I have pointed out some defects in our army organization, and proposed some measures to be adopted; and if the members of this court will notice those points, and will present them to the higher authorities for consideration, I will feel satisfied that the result of this court-martial may prove to be profitable to the service.

JOHN B. TURCHIN,
Col. 19th Reg't Illinois Vol's.

United States vs. John B. Turchin, Charged as Colonel of 19th Illinois Volunteers—Before Court Martial sitting at Huntsville, whereof Brigadier-General Garfield is President.

COLONEL GAZLAY'S ARGUMENT.

As the next friend of the accused, and in his behalf, I would respectfully call the attention of the president and the honorable members of the court to some of the points in this case, which I deem to be important.

The charges and specifications are very voluminous, covering eight pages of closely written manuscript. Many of the specifications are insufficient in law, but a demurrer is not allowed in courts martial as all the advantages of it may be taken under the plea of not guilty. "De Hart, page 147."

The first specification charges: certain things having been done, with the knowledge of his officers, which is insufficient. No testimony has been adduced, showing Col. Turchin's knowledge of, or his consent to any of the alleged outrages. The testimony clearly, shows that Col. Turchin did not know of the alleged outrages, he being at the time otherwise engaged, to wit: posting his troops advantageously for defense, and carefully reconnoitering the roads and grounds in the vicinity of Athens, which he was engaged at on the 2d and 3d days of May, and which was, under the circumstances, clearly his imperative duty to do. We find that Col. Turchin early in the day of the 2d of May appointed a provost marshal and turned over to him the police duties of the place, giving him orders to prevent all irregularities and keep order. It may be proper in this connection to refer to general order No. 81, issued from the headquarters of the third division, which reads in the words and figures following, to-wit:

"HEADQUARTERS 3d DIVISION,
"CAMP ANDREW JACKSON, March 15.

"GENERAL ORDER, No. 81:—All plundering or pillaging, or depredations upon property of any kind is strictly forbidden. To secure as perfectly as possible the execution of this order, the brigade commanders will order their regimental commanders to hold their company officers responsible for the conduct of their men at all times. To this end, each company officer will take charge of a certain number of men, whose names will be furnished him—the company to be divided among the captain and his lieutenants. In case improper conduct is charged upon soldiers, the commissioned officer under whose charge they are placed, will be held equally responsible with the men, and must show that he used all diligence to restrain his men, or he will be held subject to arrest and trial.

"Brigade commanders will report that copies have been furnished to the company officers through the regimental commanders, and that the organization is complete.

"By order of
"Brig. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL,
"Commanding.
"W. P. PRENTICE, A. A. Gen'l."

Which order very probably places all of the matters under the first charge set forth under the charge of the company officers making them responsible therefor, and leaving the brigade commanders free to properly attend to their military duties, and Colonel Turchin was only acting in strict obedience to that order when he occupied his time in selecting a military position for his command, and leaving matters of police and discipline to the regimental and company officers.

No witness testified to Colonel Turchin's knowledge of the plundering. No inhabitant of the town complained to Colonel Turchin or asked redress from him.

The testimony of Col. Mihalotzy and Capt. Edgarton clearly and fully exonerates Col. Turchin of the charge of quartering troops in the house of J. H. Jones.

The whole evidence shows clearly beyond the first charge or specification under it, and order No. 81 shows that he is not responsible for such irregularities—that his duty was not to attend to such matters.

The rule of law is that the accused must be proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and all doubts go to the benefit of the accused. See third volume of Greenleaf on evidence, under the title of courts martial, pages 471 and 496. The same rules of evidence and presumptions governing criminal courts govern courts-martial. "De Hart Mil. Law, page 334."

The orders of Gen. Mitchel on the horse and negro matters certainly relieve Colonel Turchin from any responsibility on these accounts.

The second charge is for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The first specification shows this to be a proceeding to collect an alleged account, certainly an unusual use to be made of a court martial. And if the precedent is established in this case, it will certainly greatly facilitate the collection of debts by sutlers, tailors and other followers of the army, and that useful class of individuals will have cause to be grateful to the person that brought the matter to judicial investigation and established the precedent, but the evidence in this case clearly shows the landlord to have been mistaken. The board is shown to have been five days instead of seven, and it is also shown that the escort paid for their board. There is no evidence showing that the bill was ever presented to Col. Turchin, or that payment was ever refused by him.

Col. Turchin left these matters to a member of his staff and certainly cannot be held criminally responsible therefor.

The matter in the second specification is included in specifications under the first charge, and the argument and order there set forth are sufficient.

As to the third charge, "disobedience of orders," the first specification includes the same matters under charge first and order No. 81, fully answers it. It was not the business of a brigade commander to attend to the internal police, and as to the second specification, it is already shown that no person properly claiming a voucher was refused.

The third specification is included in the others; and by the same general order No. 13, Colonel Turchin, as the commanding officer, was the sole judge of the necessity, and it amounts to nothing, and no doubt was put in merely to fill up.

No evidence has been given as to the fourth specification, and it will remain as a monument to the littleness of the gentleman who preferred the charges.

There is one question of law for this honorable court to determine. This is, the meaning of the words "peaceable citizens," as used in order No. 13. The term "citizen" is a legal and technical one, and it does not mean or include "inhabitant" or "resident." If the authority issuing the order had so intended, the words "peaceable inhabitant" or "peaceable resident" would have been used. We think that the term citizen, as there used, means citizen of the United States, and does not include persons in rebellion against the United States, or those that in any way aid or countenance the rebellion. And it is certainly giving aid and countenance to it for residents to hold town meetings, to levy taxes for the support of the rebellion, or the support of persons and their families engaged therein. And such has been the conduct of the residents of Athens.

We find these same residents, when brought upon the witness stand, refusing and having *conscientious scruples* against taking the oath of allegiance to the United States; still as rebellious as they were one year ago. And what credit are such witnesses entitled to, when their testimony is offered against a loyal officer of the Union army, who is not only willing to take the oath of allegiance but is willing to risk his life in defense of the banner of the free and for the maintenance of the Union. In my opinion, not one straw's weight.

What greater service can these residents of Athens, that are too cowardly or too disloyal to take the oath of allegiance, render to the southern confederacy, than making complaints against federal officers, and compelling the convening of high and able officers as court martial. For while those officers are thus engaged, they are not either fighting or watching the enemy. The residents of Athens have an interest in causing dissensions in the Union army, having able officers dismissed from the service, and making the rank and file discontented.

It is shown affirmatively that Col. Turchin was endeavoring to punish offenders; that he sent them to Huntsville, and that his provost marshal did the same. The men were there discharged. It was certainly not Col. Turchin's fault. He had no power to convene general court martial for trial of offenses; and it is shown that Gen. Mitchel undertook the investigation of the affairs there, and it would have been not only improper but impertinent for Col. Turchin to have continued the investigations.

I would call the attention of the court to the charges. The parties claimed to be aggrieved have not made the complaints, neither are they made by any of Col. Turchin's superior or commanding officers; but they are made by some person, not in any manner aggrieved, but who sees proper to make complaint against a loyal officer to the Union army (pledging his honor as an officer to their truth,) to redress alleged wrongs of disloyal inhabitants of the United States; persons, who, with scorn, in the presence of this court, have repudiated the oath of allegiance, and who are either too cowardly or too lazy to join the army of their confederate friends, and fight like men for the cause they traitorously advocate.

It is a rule that no person has a right to prefer charges unless aggrieved thereby, or for a grievance some soldier or non-commissioned officer under his command, but the charges are before the court, and are for their consideration, with all the facts and circumstances surrounding the same. It may be considered fortunate that our officers have time to hear the magnified grievances of traitors and see to their redress. It indicates that the rebellion is about suppressed—that there is not much work to be done, and none on hand at the time. Our troops are now on half rations, and have been for over two weeks. Men cannot exist on that fare and do the duties of a soldier; they will take provisions; and no doubt, before long, every brigade commander will be required to answer criminally for the bacon, hog and sheep taken by the soldiers from the Joneses and the Donnells of the country. With these remarks I will close the case.

I subscribe myself respectfully,

CARTER GAZLAY.

Next friend of John B. Turchin, charged as Colonel 19th Illinois volunteers.

War Claims

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS. GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Ia.; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer; P. H. Watson, Esq., Ast. Sec't of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ast. Sec't. of the Treasurer; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago. jy30-1198 3m

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; P. H. Watson, Esq., Ast. Sec't. of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ast. Sec. of Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago. jy30 1197 3m

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. DISABLED SOLDIERS and the WIDOWS and MINOR CHILDREN of deceased soldiers are entitled to Pensions, under the new law of July 14, 1862. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 63 Clark street. [au3-1177-1yr]

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual efficacy and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay cheaper by applying to me than by visiting a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe, Collect Inheritances, etc., by power of attorney. References by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; David Tod, Governor of Ohio. je9-r8-3m

CARR BROTHERS, ILLINOIS BRANCH HOUSE OF "The National Claim Agency" Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C., Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago. The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago. Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS. NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered. To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required. Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O Box 691. REFER to Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nichols, Esq.; Messrs. G. H. & L. Laflin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co. au20-r847-ly

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm heretofore existing under the name of Wadsworth, Turley & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. M. Turley is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts. JAMES WADSWORTH, THOMAS M. TURLEY. au8-1427-1w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. A Co-Partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business, under the firm name of Jones, Culbertson & Co. DANIEL A. JONES, CHAS. M. CULBERTSON, ANDREW J. DENISON. Chicago, Aug. 1, 1862. au2 1294-1w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th [illegible], by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES. The Produce Commission Business will be conducted as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of John Clark & Co. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES. my19-r312-3m

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 30 Dearborn st., Room No. 6. [illegible]

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. Land Warrants Bought and Sold. E. W. MORRIS, Agent, 38 Clark street, [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, [illegible] CHAMBERS & LEE, 97 Lake st.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, [illegible] Apply at Hospital. [illegible] A. H. CARTER, Supt.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. [illegible] Manufactory, 127 and 129 East Washington street. [illegible]

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS, FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 120 South Water-st., Chicago. Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL. ap4-r377-ly

CORN EXCHANGE Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every description, 157 South Water Street, 157. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY, HAM AND FEED BAGS. Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers. my12 r282 ly

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1862. Sarah M. Dunn vs. David Dunn—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non residence of David Dunn, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said David Dunn that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ninth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862), as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said David Dunn, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, Compl'ts Sol'r. au11-1506 4w

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the September Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same. ABIGAIL F. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker. Chicago, July 23d, 1862. je8-412 4d

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State aforesaid, on the Third Monday of August next, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased. All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased. Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862. jy4-r88 6w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1860, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the public door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lots three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c. Chicago, June 18th, 1862. je21-432-td

WHEREAS, by Mortgage dated April 1st, 1859, and recorded at Pages 390 to 394, inclusive, in Book F. of Mortgages of Moultrie County, Illinois, Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, conveyed unto the undersigned among other the following lands in Moultrie County, Ills., to wit:—The northeast quarter of Section twenty five (25), and the northwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of section thirteen, both in Township twelve (12) north; also, the north part of the north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), in Township thirteen (13) north, all in Range No six (6), east of the Third Principal Meridian, given to secure a bond of same date for the sum of two thousand dollars, payable in one year after date, (and all taxes paid by the undersigned on said lands was to be added to said principal sum), with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, with power of sale in case of default in the principal sum or interest; and, whereas, default having been made in the principal sum now amounting to the sum of twenty two hundred and fifteen dollars, including the taxes paid on said lands by the undersigned, and also the balance of interest amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifty six dollars. All of the above sums being now due and unpaid, I shall sell by virtue of the power in said mortgage on Friday, the 22d day of August, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, to make the money due on said bond with costs of sale, and convey the premises above described and all the right, title and interest in law and in equity of the said Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, their heirs and assigns in and to the same. HENRY F. VALENTINE. Chicago, July 30th, 1862. jy31 1322-td

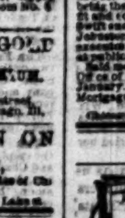
MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James B. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, parties of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1859, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1862 and from and after that period semi annual interest on the said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in and by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made at the time [illegible]

And whereas, [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM B. OGDEN. Chicago, June [illegible], 1862

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES! OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 Lake street, Chicago. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, July 20th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows: [illegible] Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points. For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains leave Chicago: [illegible] Leave Wood Lawn: [illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. Day Express departs at [illegible] Night Express departs at [illegible] Janesville Accommodation departs at [illegible] Day Express arrives at [illegible] Night Express arrives at [illegible] Janesville Accommodation arrives at [illegible] GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't. E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE. [illegible]

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. [illegible] R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. [illegible] JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup. Richmond, Ind. CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Cincinnati. SAM A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME. [illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. [illegible]

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. [illegible]

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 235 Miles Double Track. (with its connections.) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE. FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities.) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (430 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS, Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE. FREIGHTS. [illegible]

LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. CHANGE OF TIME. [illegible] C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862.

THE CITY.

LOST.—A soldier's India rubber blanket, marked, "George Muir, Co. A, Chicago Light Artillery." The finder will please send it to the office of Goodwin, Larned & Goodwin, McCormick's Building.

RIOTERS FINED.—The parties arrested on Saturday afternoon for inciting a riot near Twelfth street, were examined at the Armory yesterday, and fined as follows: Thomas Gill, $20, and Thomas Stack, John Regan and John Buckley, $10 each.

LITERATURE.—Victor Hugo's great work, Les Miserables, third part in English, and fourth part in French; also his Hans of Iceland, and the Hunchback, can be had for sale or to loan at Sherlock's cheap book store, 112 Dearborn street.

☞ We would call attention to the card of Messrs. C. B. Aborn & Co., Commission Merchants, of New York. The special partner, Mr. Andrew Y. Moore, is located in this city and will make liberal advances on all consignments to the New York house.

ARREST OF A SECESSIONIST.—John D. Bond, of St. Louis, who, according to his own account was in the battle of Pea Ridge, about 12 o'clock Sunday night made himself conspicuous and offensive at the Tremont House by the utterance of secession sentiments, and was arrested and taken to the lock-up.

BOARD OF TRADE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The subscriptions to the Board of Trade War Fund still continue to come in slowly. Yesterday the following were handed in:

Previously reported, $48,698; J. Sherwood, $10; employees Arkhurst & Douglas' Boat-Yard, $71; total, $48,779.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.—A few evenings since, James W. Garfield, a member of the Board of Trade regiment while on his way from the Central Depot with recruits, was set upon by a gang of rowdies and severely beaten. Soldiers will soon have to protect themselves *vi et armis* against these gangs of secession roughs.

NOT A DESERTER.—Among the list of deserters published by Capt. Lawrence of company I, 51st Illinois regiment, in this paper a few days since appears the name of Sergeant George C. Kirby. It is but justice to state that Sergeant Kirby fought gallantly at Shiloh and was wounded there; thence he was removed to the hospital at Paducah, and now lies at a friends house in Evanston with the loss of his right arm by amputation. It won't do to put *him* down as deserter.

EXCURSION TO JANESVILLE.—The Desplaines street M. E. Church give an excursion to Janesville, Wis., on Thursday, August 14th. This promises to be the excursion of the season. To business men it offers inducements seldom obtained, the fare being but one-sixth of the regular price. Tickets for the round trip are one dollar; children sixty cents. The trains leave the Northwestern depot at eight o'clock a. m.; returning, leave Janesville at four o'clock p. m. Tickets can be had at the cars on the morning of the excursion.

ARREST OF ALLEGED HORSE THIEVES.—Two men named W. A. Heflin and William Clark alias J. M. Bender, were arrested yesterday upon the charge of stealing three horses. The horses were found in a barn on Couch Place, and are described as follows: One mare, ten or twelve years old, black mane and tail, and a few white hairs in the forehead. One bay mare, same age, mane and tail same, small star on forehead, slightly lame in off hind foot. One sorrel horse, six years old, white spots along his back, white star in forehead, both hind feet white.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION.—The celebration of the opening of the Racine and Mississippi and Northern Illinois railroads to the Mississippi river, will take place upon Thursday, Aug. 14th. The special train will leave the Chicago and Northwestern railway station, in this city, at 7 a. m., to connect with an excursion train at Clinton Junction at 9.30 a. m.; train to arrive at Savanna at 2 p. m. Train returning, will leave Savanna at 4 p. m, arriving at Clinton at 9.30, and Chicago at 11 p. m. A boat will be in waiting at Savanna to take those who wish to visit Dubuque, and provision will be made for their return next day.

THE BEN FRANKLIN GUARDS.—This company being recruited by the employes of the TRIBUNE, is meeting with fine success. A few more men are wanted. We want good, strong able bodied fighting men. There is now little doubt but that the draft must come. Don't wait for it. Save your bounties and escape the draft by enlisting at once. The Ben Franklin's have got a splendid lot of men and one of the best drill masters in the city. The TRIBUNE will take care of you and look after your interests. Come up boys and sign the muster roll. Fill up the fighting company before the 15th.

JANESVILLE.—We understand there is to be an excursion to Janesville this next week. Why this attractive point has not been thought of for an excursion before, is surprising. The road passes through the most beautiful portion of the country, and as for the road itself, every one knows it is the smoothest and best ballasted road we have. It promises to be the most attractive and best conducted excursion of the season. The fare is put at one-sixth of the regular price, viz: adults one dollar; children sixty cents. See advertisement.

THE HANCOCK GUARDS—PRESENTATION.—On Saturday last, First and Second Lieutenants Stockton and Randall, of the Hancock Guards, were presented each with a handsome pair of shoulder straps, as a token of esteem by the other members of the corps. After the presentation, seven cheers and a "tiger" were given the fortunate officers. J. L. Hancock, Esq., for whom the company and camp were named, being upon the grounds during the ceremony, also received a salute and acknowledged it by a handsome speech to the boys, after which they "broke ranks."

POISONING CASE.—Three boys—Garry O'Neil, Barney Jennings and John Elliot—picked up a bottle labeled "Old Club Gin," in the alley near the Post Office, Saturday morning, and induced a lad seven years old, named William Young, to drink freely of its contents. The boy fell down immediately after, and exhibited evident symptoms of being poisoned. Three physicians have been constantly in attendance upon him, so far, without affording any relief. They concur in the opinion that his recovery is impossible. The boys who gave the poisoned liquor have been arrested, and the matter will be judicially investigated.

SOLDIER'S FESTIVAL.—The ladies are preparing to give the men at the Marine Hospital a festival, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at four o'clock p. m. Any lady wishing to join in this very appropriate mode of showing respect and esteem for the men who have done service for their country, can do so by bringing or sending her "basket" to the Marine Hospital, (in care of the matron) as early as three o'clock on Tuesday p. m. Let the baskets be properly labelled, and they will be safely kept for the owners—but emptied of their contents.

Any information desired respecting this festival can be obtained by inquiry of Mrs. Rev. J. H. Leonard, Mrs. Hoge or Mrs. Rice, the matron of the institution.

A WOMAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—Late Saturday night a woman named Mrs. Sarah Wilson, whose husband is now a prisoner of war at Richmond, left her house, 57 Prairie street, to obtain some spirits for the sick child of one of her neighbors, and for that purpose visited a saloon on Lake street, between Halsted and Green, kept by one Shultz. She obtained the liquor, and was about leaving when she was accosted by a German named Henry Wagoner, and asked to drink. She refused, but was finally prevailed upon to take a glass of beer. This was evidently drugged. She became soon after bewildered. Another glass was taken, and this was followed by a glass of spirituous liquors, when she became altogether insensible. Young Wagoner took her by the arm, and attempted some liberties with her person which the presence of parties in the vicinity prevented being carried to a final conclusion, and wound up his attentions by stealing from her a cape, breastpin and ring, and from her purse fourteen dollars in paper, and two dollars in specie. When she came to herself, about three o'clock Sunday morning, she was lying in an outhouse on the corner of Fulton and Prairie streets, still bewildered. She applied at the West Market Police Station, to Capt. Turtle, who shortly secured the arrest of Wagoner. He was examined at the police court yesterday morning, and ordered to recognize for his appearance at the Recorder's Court to answer, in the sum of $500—in default of which he was committed.

Convention for this county, take place in the several wards of this city at four o'clock this evening, and in the towns at two o'clock p. m.

All those who endorse the acts and the policy of the administration of President Lincoln in the vigorous prosecution of the war, are invited to unite with Republicans at these meetings.

The Convention for which the delegates are to be appointed to-day, will meet at the Court House on Wednesday, and nominate a candidate for member of Congress.

The primary meetings will be held in the several wards as follows:

1st Ward—Orient House.
2d Ward—226 State street.
3d Ward—Sheriff's Office in Court House.
4th Ward—Armory.
5th Ward—Engine house, corner of Washington and Clinton streets.
6th Ward—West Market.
7th Ward—F. Frillman's, corner of Wells and Division streets.
8th Ward—North Market.
9th Ward—Carpenter's shop on Cass street, between Michigan and Kinzie.
10th Ward—Chas. Lind's, corner of Twelfth and Union streets.

Canadian Emigration.

The persons captured at the several railroad depots in this city on Sunday and Monday were examined yesterday at the Armory, and disposed of as indicated below:

Thomas Martin, from St. Louis, bound for Syracuse, sent to Camp Douglas.
Michael Kain, from St. Louis, bound for Toronto, sent to Camp Douglas.
Wm. D. Palmer, from Macoupin county, bound for Vermont, sent to Camp Douglas.
Harvey A. Campbell, from Canada West, bound for Toronto, sent to Camp Douglas.
Charles M. Caswell, from St. Louis, bound to Marysville, Mich., sent to Camp Douglas.
Seligman Herverts, from St. Louis, bound for New York, sent to Camp Douglas.
Lazarus Herverts from St. Louis, bound for New York, sent to Camp Douglas.
Jacob Hoffman, from Iowa bound for Indiana, sent to Camp Douglas.
James Nelson, from St. Louis, bound for Canada, sent to Camp Douglas.
John McGinnis, from St Louis, bound for Toronto, sent to Camp Douglas.
Gustavus Waltenspiler, from St. Louis, bound for New York, sent to Camp Douglas.
Edward Wilm, from Rockford, Ill., bound for Ohio, sent to Camp Douglas.
John Birmingham, from Iowa, bound for Albany, sent to Camp Douglas.

Recorder's Court

The following cases were disposed of in the Recorder's Court yesterday:

Lemuel W. Hotchkiss, alias Lemuel W. Hodges, passing counterfeit bank bills. Motion for continuance by defendant and order granting same, bail being required in the sum of $3,000.

Wm. McBride, passing counterfeit bank bills; motion by defendant to quash indictment overruled, and exceptions taken; trial by jury; jury now out.

Maier Strauss, receiving stolen goods; S. Livingston and James S. Bassett, sureties in $1,000, from day to day.

Lemuel T. Goe, altering bank bills. Trial by jury; verdict, not guilty.

Thomas Mesher, larceny. Wm. Melville, surety in $400 from day to day.

Jas. Dawson and Ellen O'Donnell. Plea, not guilty. Daniel Ryan, surety in $300 to next term, and continued.

Sailors Ho!

Lieutenant T. B. Gregory, of the navy, has been ordered from Com. Davis's flotilla to Chicago to enlist seamen and landsmen for the gunboat service on the Mississippi River. Lieut. G. has opened a recruiting office on the corner of La Salle and South Water streets, where he commences operations to-day. He will accept sailors and landsmen in equal numbers. The pay of the former is $18 per month. Let our gallant tars give him a call. The efficiency of Com. Davis's fleet is much impaired by the want of men. Vicksburg is yet to be taken, and our northern lake sailors are the boys to do it.

An Example for Thousand-aires.

At the time of the commencement of the Board of Trade subscriptions to the war fund, Messrs. Arkhurst & Douglas, the boat builders, put down $50. Stimulated by their example their employes voluntarily clubbed together, and upon Saturday last, subscribed the following sums, their employers heading the list:

Arkhurst & Douglas, $5; John Roberts, $1; Jas. M. Williams, $5; John L. Babbit, $5; John M. Webster, $1; John Ketch, $1; Chas. Knapp, $2; John Rotsecks, $1; Joseph Luers, $2; Joseph Dany, $2; Robert Frazer, $5; Patrick Rosch, $4; John Cornwell, $2; Henry Dipper, $3; James Griffin, $2; Anthony Gardner, $3; John Sloan, $1; Thomas C. Thompson, $5; John Robinson, $2; Wm. Wood, $1; Francis Thompson, $2; Frank Lawler, $1; Jas. Lawler, $1; John Brackley, $5; Wm. Denver, $2; George Brown, $1; Adam Penn, $2; Wm. P. Ewing, $1; Thos. Fitzgerald, $1; D. C. Holester, $1; Frederick R. Williams, $1; John Bartley, $1. Total, $71.

The above is a splendid record of the patriotic liberality of these men. They are poor men; men having families dependent upon their daily labor for support, and yet they step forward and subscribe one, two, three or more days' wages for the cause of their country. Now where are the thousand-aires? Old Gunnybags, you who drive down Michigan avenue behind spanking bays, who air yourself afternoons upon your plaza, and drizzle over your fat bank account mornings, what are you doing? Here are these hard handed laborers who toil from morning until late at night and earn their scanty dollars by the sweat of their brow, while you are rolling in wealth, coming up and giving the wages they can barely spare, while you are griping your money bags the tighter. For shame upon you! Let these men of dollars who have not contributed, be marked, and let them be well remembered, as despicable soulless misers who, when their country was in need, refused assistance to her who had protected them and their wealth through long and prosperous years.

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FRUSTRATED.—Sunday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a German or Bohemian woman, apparently about thirty years of age, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the lake. The place selected was opposite Asylum Place, in the North Division. The water is shallow for some distance from shore, and is therefore not well calculated for the purpose of strangulation. The woman, however, for a long time obstinately persisted in her attempts at drowning but couldn't succeed. A German named Fiedler, who witnessed the affair, procured a wagon and conveyed her to the North Side Police Station, where she persistently refused to give her name or residence. Her husband found her yesterday morning, and took her home. No explanation is given of the attempted suicide.

DISCOURAGING PROSPECT FOR THE STATE FAIR.—We understand that the prospect for the State Fair is not flattering. It was appointed to be held at Peoria, in the Fair grounds of the county society. These grounds were used last winter by the government as a cantonment for troops, during which time the buildings and fences were badly mutilated and destroyed. The county society has thus far failed in all attempts to obtain rental or restitution for damages. They do not feel able to erect buildings and fixtures to the amount of $8,000 for the purpose, as required by the State Society. The citizens are contributing so heartily to the war fund that they are averse to making up the purse—and that is the way the thing stands.

Contributions of Hospital Stores to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the week ending Aug. 9, 1862.

MRS. L. DARLING, Chicago—Lot of *Independents*.
A FRIEND, Chicago—Lot of papers.
A FRIEND, Chicago—2 mosquito nets.
MRS. HARRIET CHAMBERLAIN, Chicago—1 jar jelly, 1 pkg linen cloths.
MRS. WM. B. MANCHESTER, Chicago—1 pkg containing 8 pillows, 8 sheets, 7 shirts, 1 undershirt, 2 prs drawers, 1 dressing gown, 4 prs socks, 4 pkgs linen and cotton cloths, 8 rolls bandages, 2 fans.
MRS. G. L. GRANGER, Chicago—1 bed sack, 2 pillow sacks, 8 shirts, 1 bdl old linen, 13 Atlantic Monthlies, 1 lemon, lot of papers.
MINA LINDER, Chicago—2 prs overalls.
CHRISTIAN LARSEN, Chicago—3 jars pickles.
MRS. A. J. KNISELY, Chicago—Lot of religious papers.
J. L. SEAVERNS, Chicago—Lot of magazines and papers.
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Ann Arbor, Mich.—1 barrel of pickles.
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Malden Ill.—1 box containing 8 pillows, 6 pads, 8 pillow cases, 11 sheets, 9 shirts, 215 yards bandages 21 napkins roll of linen and cotton cloths, bag of lint.
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Magnolia, Rock Co., Wis.—1 box containing 10 pairs socks, 12 shirts, 6 pillows, pads, 14 pillow cases, 5 towels, 9 pair drawers, 2 gowns, bandages, rags, lint.
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Lawrence, Ill.—1 box containing 12 shirts, 4 pair drawers, 18 rolls bandages, 3 sheets, 4 pillow cases, 1 roll cotton cloth.
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Lamoille, Ill.—One bundle containing 2 quilts, 4 pillows, 1 bed sack, 8 pillow cases, 1 pillow sack, 4 sheets, 9 shirts, 7 towels, 8 pairs socks, compresses and bandages, 2 handkerchiefs, linen and cotton cloths, 1 package dried currants, reading matter.
LADIES OF TISKILWA, ILL.—One box containing 17 small pillows, 12 pillow cases, 8 new hospital shirts, 3 worn shirts, 10 towels, 9 sheets, 2 single sheets, 1 bundle rags.
LADIES SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, Saugatuck, Mich.—1 box containing 15 prs drawers, 7 sheets, 8 towels, 13 pads, 8 prs socks, 13 shirts, 1 roll towelling, 7 pillow cases, 1 handkerchiefs, 1 lb tea, 1 bottle catsup, 3 lbs sugar, 2 lbs coffee, linen and cotton cloths, reading matter.
MARION AND SCOTT'S SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Rockford, Ill.—Box No. 3, containing 12 half worn shirts, 4 new shirts, 10 pillows, 15 pillow cases, 6 socks, ½ linen sheet, ½ cotton sheet, 3 dressing gowns, 8 prs drawers, 9 bed sacks, 7 pads, 1 lb dried currants, 1 lb dried grapes, 1 tumbler and 1 jar currant jelly, 2 rolls salve, 1 jar strawberry jelly, 60 yds bandages, bundles of rags.
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Albany, Green Co., Wis.—1 box containing 16 sheets, 4 bed sacks, 14 shirts, 18 towels, 4 prs drawers, 7 dressing gowns, 26 pillows, 16 pads, 2 quilts, 21 pillow cases, dried berries, bandages, linen rags.

We have large requisitions made upon us for drawers, shirts, sheets, bed sacks, slippers pillows and cases, dried and canned fruits, pickles, and eggs.

Mark packages from ——, Chicago Sanitary Commission, 41 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

COUNCIL.

ESTIMATES FOR 1862.

Railroad Track to the World's Horse Fair Grounds.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held at the Council rooms last evening, the Mayor in the chair.

The following aldermen were present: Botsford, Edwards, Hoyt, Hahn, Rengwanalt, Schall, Holden, Salomon, Conlan, White, Woodman, Law, Sheridan, Brown.

After the council was called to order, the minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The assessors returned the annual assessment rolls to the Common Council. In this connection, Ald. Woodman offered the following order:

Ordered, That the City Clerk give notice in the corporation newspaper and the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, that the assessment rolls of taxable, real and personal estate in the city of Chicago have been completed and returned to the Common Council by the assessors, and request all persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the assessment of their property to file their objections in his office, on or before Monday, the 1st day of September next, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at which time they will be heard by the Common Council.

Ordered, That the Council meet on the 1st day of Sept. next, at 7½ p. m.

These orders were then passed.

REMONSTRANCES.

A remonstrance from property holders on Kinzie street, against the gravelling of that street was referred to committee on streets and alleys. Also, from residents of Division street, against the opening of Wolcott street—same reference; also, against the gravelling of Rush street—same reference.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

A communication from W. H. Rice, the city treasurer, relative to providing a safe place for the deposit of city monies, and presenting a draft of an ordinance, was referred committee of finance. Also, the official bond of the Treasurer, referred to same committee.

NEW BRIDGE.

A report from the Board of Public Works, recommending the building of a new bridge at the Wells street crossing of the Chicago river—to cost not less than $6,000—and the draft of an ordinance. The ordinance was passed unanimously.

A communication from the Board of Public Works relative to filling Reuben street and covering an ordinance for the same. Referred to committee on streets and alleys.

ESTIMATES OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The City Comptroller presented estimates from the Board of Public Works, as follows:

For a new Bridge at Wells street	$6,000
For raising and draining North Market Hall	4,850
For removal of protection of river bank near Rush street and dredging at junction of North Branch and Chicago River	10,000
For excavating channel at Van Buren street Bridge	7,500
Total	27,950

The city has already paid M. T. Green and others $4,538 55 in full of a judgment for damages and costs to the leasehold property arising from the appropriations of their land in building the bridge at Van Buren street; in view of which fact your honorable body on the 2nd June last passed an ordinance for appropriating land and excavating the river channel at and near Van Buren street bridge; the cost of the land to be taken being estimated in the communication from the Board of Public Works sent in with the ordinance at $11,000. Should the Supreme Court on the case submitted to it by the city and the Board of Police commissioners be rendered in favor of the city and establish the validity of the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention repealing the act establishing the Police Board, it will become necessary to provide for the payment of a constabulary or police force, otherwise than by the tax heretofore imposed for police purposes as the power to levy that tax was conferred by the act referred to, and would probably cease with its repeal. The amount raised last year by the special tax as a police fund was $63,166 66, which would probably be about the amount required for the current year.

The ordinary resources of the city are insufficient to cover any of these expenditures. If, therefore, your honorable body should deem it advisable either now or hereafter, before the meeting of the general assembly to make appropriations for the above purposes or any of them, it will be necessary to make use of the power conferred by section 66 of the charter amendments of Feb 18, 1861, to issue bonds running ten years and to use the proceeds of same in payment of the general expenses of the city. These bonds cannot legally be issued without a provision at the time of the general tax levy for the payment of interest upon them.

This communication was laid over and ordered published.

The Finance Committee presented an ordinance making the necessary appropriation, and an ordinance levying taxes for the year 1862.

ESTIMATE.

Fire, lamps, lighters and cleaning, alcohol labor, &c.	$17,400 00
For Public Schools and Court House	21,000 00
For legal expenses	5,000 00
General expenses	4,000 00
Health department	2,000 00
Printing and Stationery	2,000 00
Recorder's Court	20,500 00
Salaries	17,000 00
Police Court	3,000 00
Bridewell	9,000 00
Markets, Gas and Water	3,000 00
Fire department	71,000 00
Contingent fund	10,000 00
The Board of Public Works to expend from June 1, 1862 to June 1, 1863, as follows:	
South Division	$6,666 00
North Division	6,000 00
West Division	8,000 00
	$36,666 00
And all the street tax collected and worked out.	
Bridge salaries, &c.	18,875 00
Harbor	500 00
Pumping at Bridgeport	4,000 00
Public buildings	2,500 00
Parks	500 00
Cemetery	2,000 00
Street extensions	10,000 00
Office expenses	1,000 00
Salaries	6,800 00
Lamp posts	2,887 50
Wells street Bridge	6,000 00
Paving in front of Post Office	814 66
	$75,593 16
The acting Board of Police ask for expenditures during the fiscal year, for the Police Department, the sum of	60,000 00
	$135,593 16

Laid over and ordered published.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance was introduced repealing the ordinance requiring drivers of omnibuses, hackmen, draymen, expressmen, and public carriers, to wear badges to indicate their calling. Referred to Committee on License to report a new ordinance embodying the thousand and one suggestions of the aldermen.

The Committee on Railways reported an ordinance authorizing the City Railway Company to lay down a temporary track from Ringold Place to the grounds of the World's Horse Fair, and run cars thereon, during the continuance of the fair, and that the track be taken up after the expiration of twenty days, and leave the streets in as good condition as when used by them. Passed unanimously.

COMPTROLLER'S CLERK.

C. T. Chase presented his bond for $15,000, which was accepted by the Council.

After the transaction of other unimportant business the Council adjourned.

HOME GUARDS ATTENTION.—An adjourned meeting of all interested in this organization will be held at the Recorder's room in the Court House this (Tuesday) evening. Let there be a full attendance. One full company has reported.

FOR THE ROGUES' GALLERY.—Lists of the Canadian skedaddlers are being prepared, to be placed in the Rogues' Gallery at the Police Office. It's an insult to the rogues.

PROMOTION.—Orderly Sergeant Thomas H. Ehlers, of Company A, 64th regiment, Ohio volunteers, has been promoted to the Second Lieutenancy of the same.

A Card.

CHICAGO, August 10, 1862.

We, the undersigned, soldiers belonging to the Board of Trade regiment, from Tonica, Ill., hereby tender our grateful acknowledgments to W. Henry Kingsley, Tonica, Ill., for his kind and benevolent action in bestowing upon us not only the money from his pocket, to the amount of about one hundred dollars in cash, but, above all, the sympathy and Christian-like manner which he manifested on our departure we will never forget.

Jonathan Tully, F. H. Graves, J. H. Merrill, F. W. Gordon, S. W. Allen, E. Delfort, A. H. Frost, H. Bray, A. Burnap, J. E. Barber, J. H. Done, D. Fohnebes, J. B. Dunham, S. S. Borden, D. G. Watts, J. B. Ballock.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I see by THE TRIBUNE of this morning an excursion to Janesville, Wis., is contemplated. Let me ask its managers if even an excursion can not be made to join the fires of patriotism, by making arrangements with the people of Janesville for a war meeting on the pic nic grounds. Get the Janesville patriots to come out and shake hands with loyal Chicago. Take out with you some prominent popular war speakers, and my acquaintance with the people of Janesville and the neighborhood assures me you will be heartily assisted by their speakers. Come, Mr. Managers, add to an excursion the double interest of a mass war meeting, and let Illinois freemen have an opportunity of exchanging sentiments with the patriots of Wisconsin. CAMP FIRE.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION.—The "W. R. Arthur Guards," of the Board of Trade Regiment, held their election for commissioned officers yesterday afternoon at Camp Hancock, which resulted in the unanimous choice of the following named gentlemen: Captain, George W. Smith; 1st Lieutenant, George Chandler; 2nd Lieutenant, Gilbert F. Bigelow. This Company has been recruited mostly in the country, and is composed of a stalwart set of intelligent, thinking men. Eighty-nine men have already been "mustered in" and more than the maximum number enrolled.

CAPT. REID'S COMPANY.—Capt. John Reid is hard at work recruiting a company for the Board of Trade regiment, at his tent on the east side of the square. Capt. Reid has sworn in forty-nine men, ten of whom he enlisted yesterday.

THE ELEVENTH ILLINOIS.—This regiment needs two or three hundred men to complete its complement. Capt. Lloyd Waddell of Co. E, color company, and Lieut. Drane are stopping in the city to recruit, and have an office at 81 Randolph street. Fill up their ranks and go the wars with a regiment that has a fighting name at home and abroad.

THE CROSBY GUARDS.—A. C. McClurg, late in the employ of the well known firm of Griggs & Co., and Chas. T. Boal, of the firm of Hall, Kimbark & Co., both excellent gentlemen, and prominent among the young men of Chicago, are recruiting a company for the Board of Trade Brigade at the tent in the southwest corner of the Court House Square. We wish them all success. Recruits cannot enlist under better men.

ALL ABOARD GOING SOUTH IN THE RAILROAD REGIMENT.—Captain D. J. Hall's Company, headquarters No. 48 Clark street, needs a few more

gentlemen. Save the bounty offered by Cook county and the Government of $163. Last call. All aboard.

THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND GUARDS.—John Ryan, an old and highly esteemed resident of Chicago, is recruiting a company to be called the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company Guards. We wish him every success in speedily filling up the company. He is brother of the distinguished Col. Thomas W. Ryan, of the New York Mozart Regiment, and blood will tell. His recruiting office is at the Rock Island depot.

WELL DONE.—The Asay Guards have now forty men in camp, and fifty-five on the roll.

FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY.—Captain James Dyslop, who is recruiting for Col. W. A. Howard, Marine Artillery, sent forward seventy men last evening, and will leave with one hundred and fifty to-morrow night.

WAR MEETING.—Patriots Franco-Americains, Canadiens, Belges, Italiens et tous ceux qui parlent Français, attention! Le temps est venu de nous assembler il n'y a pas une minute a perdre Mardi soir a y heures chez Pelletier on tout le monde s'y trouve. Les membres du comite.

E. S. CARRIERE,
EMIL ARS.

—Captain Ryan and Lieutenant Stitt are untiring in their exertions to have the Hurlbut Guards filled up before the draft begins. They are being seconded in their efforts by H. A. Hurlbut, Esq., of the firm of J. H. Reed & Co. Headquarters at No. 148 Lake street.

Important to Gas Consumers.

I have the exclusive agency of the celebrated Sellingwell Dry Gas Regulator, and the success I have met with in the great saving of gas has induced other parties to attempt to supply an inferior article and using my name to secure sales. This is to give notice that I have no agent whatever, but attend to the business myself. All orders left at the store of R. D. MacFarlane, 84 Lasalle street, will receive prompt attention.

☞ The Regulator guarantees to save from twenty to fifty per cent. S. LEFFINGWELL. au9-1128

☞ Madame Cora James is daily astonishing the most skeptical with her wonderful art, pertaining to the past, the present, and the future. She is indeed a prophet. Ladies and gentlemen, come at once, as such an opportunity is short. Madam James successfully treat chronic complaints. Her mode of examination is with the Clairvoyant eye. Hours from eight a. m. until 9 p. m. Office No. 60 West Randolph street, corner of Clinton. au12-6t

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—This exhibition should be seen by everybody, and must be seen to be appreciated. Lecture at 3½ and 8½ p. m. Admission 25 cents. au11-3t

☞ New Army Regulations, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department; Muster Rolls, Zouave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all other books, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. au6-6t

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 90 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h391-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, August 11, 1862.

The money market shows no special change since Saturday's report. Business is active; but still most of the banks complain of a scarcity of paper for discount. With several of the leading banks 7 ℔ cent is the regular rate and even 6 ℔ cent. is sometimes accepted. The usual range is 7@10 ℔ cent., at which figures the market is abundantly supplied.

New York exchange continues weak. The buying range is par @¼, though the upper figure is seldom obtained. The selling price is ⅛@¼—the lower figure by some of the leading discount houses to customers on round lots.

Gold was a shade firmer. The buying price 11½@11, selling about 14.

Silver buying 6@8; selling 10@12.

Old Treasury notes buying 4½@5; New buying ¼, selling ½ premium.

By letter received by one of our bankers from the Treasury Department we learn that Treasury Notes of the denomination of 1s and 2s and the small change postage stamps will be ready for delivery during the present week. They will afford very important relief to the business public as soon as they can find their way into general circulation. The postage stamps are most wanted.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Money matters were comparatively quiet during the week ending Saturday. Exchange was firm at ¼ premium selling, and par buying. Gold had a downward tendency throughout the week, and closed at 11½ per cent. premium buying. Selling rates nominally 14@15 per cent. Silver 7 per cent. buying, and nominally 10@12 selling. Demand notes continue at premium of 4 per cent, and new Treasury notes at ¼@¾, according to the denomination.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London *Money Market Review* of the 26th of July says:

The reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount to two per cent, which took place on Thursday, may be regarded as marking the entrance of the money market upon a new phase, namely, one in which more difficulty will be experienced in resisting the inducements to speculation. What with the dulness of trade and the paralysis of the great business in cotton, the vast accumulation of idle money cannot possibly find employment in commercial channels. The surplus has now increased to such an excess that the rate of discount in Lombard street is only 1½ to 1¾ per cent. for the best bills, and the very low rate of 1 per cent. is all that is offered by the banks and discount establishments for loans at deposit.

It seems to us that this condition of affairs points to but one result—namely speculation in the stock exchange—speculation in all kinds of public securities. Investors will probably absorb with increased eagerness all preferable and solid securities, particularly preferential and guaranteed descriptions, while speculators will devote themselves with augmented zest to those kinds of stocks particularly pointed to speculative operations. The rise in the Egyptian loan to twelve per cent. premium, and in the Turkish and Portuguese loans to three per cent premium, furnish, we think, significant indications of the course which the speculation of 1862 will take. There is a reason to look for a species of mania for new foreign loans and new foreign joint stock companies.

The London *Examiner* of July 26, says:

The supply of gold, resulting from realizations of securities in New York, continues, increasing the amount of money afloat. The bank directors yesterday reduced the rate to two per cent. In the open market capital does not command so much as the bank rate, and the applications at the bank, therefore, are very limited. Very good paper of short dates can be discounted at one and five eighths per cent. For longer periods the rates are unsettled. The Portuguese loan for £5,000,000, of which £500,000 was reserved for Lisbon, and £500,000 previously placed, has been applied for by subscribers to the amount of £31,000,000.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R.—The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad for the month, from the 1st to 8th, are as follows:

	1861.	1862.	
Freight	$18,099 42	$18,875 14	$5,224 28 Dec
Passengers	5,983 05	8,704 60	3,768 95 Inc
Mails &c	1,100 00	1,100 00	150 00 Inc.
Total	$2,513 34	$3,837 14	$1,305 33 Dec.

For the month of July, 1862	$190,973 42
For the month of July, 1861	145,389 19
Increase	$45,584 23
Corrected earnings for June	$425,047 9

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, August 11, 1862.

First Board—Stocks steady.

U. S. 6s '81, rgtd	100	Han. & St. Jo. bnds	45
Treasury 7 3-10	103½	American gold	113½
U. S. 6s 1 year cft	99	Penn. Coal Co	98½
Ohio 6s '70	104½	Penn	135
Tenn. 6s	50¾	C. & Toledo	48¾
Missouri	46	Pacific Mail	111
Illinois war loan	97¾	N. Y. Central	94½
California 7s	96½	Del. S. & W	96
N. Y. Central 7s	103	Erie	33¾
Erie 1st bonds	108	Erie prfd	65½
Erie 2d bonds '79	108	Hudson	47
Erie 3d bonds '83	105	Harlem	15¼
Erie 4th bonds '83	91½	Nor. & Wor	48
Michigan Cen. 8s	106	Mich. Central	63½
Mich. S. 2d bonds	81½	Mich. South	27
Ill. Cen. bonds	97	Mich. South. gtd	59
Tol. & Wab 2d bds	64½	Galena & Chi	69¾
Mil. & P. du C 1st	91	Mil. & P. du Ch	33½
P. Ft. W. & C 1st	94		

Second Board—Dull.

Gal. & Chicago	69¾	Erie	39¾
C. & Pitts	22¾	N. Y. Central	93¾
Penn	137	Pacific Mail	110¾
Mich. South gtd	58¾	Ill. Cen. bonds	97
Mich. Central	6?¾	American gold	113¾
Reading	56¾	U. S. 6s, coup '81	99¾
Harlem pfd	38¾		

MONEY MARKET.—Continues easy at 4@5 per cent on call, and 4@5½ premium for prime paper.

Sterling exchange more active and steady at 124½@125½ for bankers bills.

American gold continues firmer. Opening 13, closing steady at 13½ prem.

California gold bars continue nominal.

Government stocks steady. U. S. 6s '81 99½@99¾; Treasury 7 3-10 certificates 103½.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, August 11, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour brls	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Lake	227	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	3314	63411	125	193	....
G&CURR	637	6335	5267	853	....	....
RIRR	555	7350	5800	....	700	....
ICRR	945	28400	1550	1800	....	....
C&AQRR	940	4874	33750	656	356	....
C&NWRR	392	2186	1074	87	....	82
A&StLRR	224	1860	5600	700	....	....
Total	4000	46957	140791	4221	1249	82

	L'd lbs.	Beef Cattle. No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool. lbs	High Wines brls.	Hid's lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G&CURR	....	....	....	....	80	....
RIRR	....	40	790	....	70	....
ICRR	5935	1221	1470	3784	70	2295
C&AQRR	108084	307	1163	6169	317	2736
C&NW	....	....	....	1245	....	....
A&StLRR	....	197	537	1695	80	....
Total	114009	656	3010	12843	567	4031

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour. brls	Wheat. bu	Corn. bu	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
To Buffalo	2481	24000	374500	....	....	....
To Pt Col'bne	....	....	14700	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	....	46800	....	....	....
To Goderich	1036	....	28125	175	....	....
To Collingw'd	1060	....	17000	225	....	....
To Other Ports	....	400	....	....	....	....
Total	4777	24400	481185	350	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUGUST 11.

Receipts		Shipments	
Lumber, ft	1,570,000	Flour, brls	4,977
Shingles, no	1,125,000	Wheat, bu	37,600
Lath, pcs	420,000	Corn, bu	531,975
Timber, ft	20,000	Oats, bu	350
Staves, no	45,000	Rye, bu	12,425
Wood, cds	145	Lead, pigs	1,000
Posts, no	1,350		
Salt, brls	2,250		
Coal, tons	307		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—AUG. 9.

Receipts		Shipments	
Wheat, bu	3,374	Lumber, ft	330,437
Corn, bu	63,411	Shingles, no	25,000
Oats, bu	125	Lath, pcs	15,000
Rye, bu	193	Salt, brls	264
		Posts, no	300

The receipts of Produce to-day embraced 4,000 brls flour, 46,957 bu wheat, 140,791 bu corn, 4,221 bu oats, 1,249 bu rye, and 82 bu barley.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day.

The demand by shippers was principally for Corn, which advanced fully 1c per bushel higher than the extreme figures of Saturday. Upwards of 320,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 35c for prime River White and Yellow afloat; 33@34c for River Mixed afloat; 29@30c for Rejected afloat; 32@33½c for Mixed in store; and 28@29c for Rejected in store. The bulk of the sales were at 33c for Mixed in store, at which figure the market closed steady, but scarcely so firm as at the opening.

There was less activity in Wheat, but the market ruled firm at an advance of 1½@2c per bushel. About 65,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.07 for No. 1 White; $1.02 for No. 2 White; $1.03 for No. 1 Red; 98c for No. 2 Red; 91c for Rejected Red; 98c for Amber Iowa; 96@97½c for No. 1 Spring; 89½@91c for No. 2 Spring; and 80c for Rejected Spring—the market closing steady at 97c for No. 1 and 90c for No. 2 Spring.

The Flour market was quiet and rather heavy, in consequence of an advance in railroad freights, and the transactions were light, at $4.40@4.85 for Spring Extras, and $5.00@5.60 for White Winter Extras.

Oats advanced 1c per bushel—with sales at 29@30c for No. 1 in store. Rye was ½@1c better—with light sales at 49@50c. Highwines were firm—28c being paid. A lot of new Timothy Seed was sold at $1.75. Mess Pork was in good request at $9.50. Prime Lard is firm at 8c.

Freights declined 1½@2c per bushel, with liberal engagements at 11@13½c for corn to Oswego; 9c for corn to Toronto; 7½c for corn to Port Colborne; and 7@7½c for corn to Buffalo—closing firm.

The railroads have advanced their rates on flour, as follows:

	To New York.	To Boston.
All rail	$1.25	$1.35
Rail and lake	1.15	1.25

Large Sale of Lumber.

Messrs. T. M. Avery and C. Mears & Co., have purchased seven cribs of the large raft of lumber, which arrived here recently from Thunder Bay, near Saginaw. It consists of upwards of 2,000,000 feet of a fair average of Saginaw boards and strips, including a lot of 80,000 feet which was cut to order. The price is $8.00 per thousand feet, delivered on the dock. It is generally considered a concession in prices.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat and corn in store in this city to day, compared with amount in store a week ago, and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 11, 1862.	Aug. 4, 1862.	Aug. 12, 1861.
Flour, brls	19,000	21,000	8,435
Wheat, bu	310,789	455,593	183,941
Corn, bu	1,844,270	2,548,133	1,771,830

Milwaukee Grain Market—Aug. 11.

Received, 19,219 bu wheat and 448 brls flour. The *Sentinel* says the market ruled quiet and closed with a decline of 2½@3c on the morning prices. About 30,000 bu changed hands at 95@98½c for No. 1 and 93@94½c for No. 2.

Freights nominal at 9c on wheat to Buffalo. Shippers were holding back in anticipation of lower rates.

St. Louis Tobacco Market, Aug. 8.

Market active, and all offered was taken at very full prices. Sales 2 hhds scraps at $4 05@4 95, 7 hhds factory lugs from $5.60@9.85. 11 hhds planters' lugs from 10@11.45. 5 hhds common shipping leaf from $12.18@14.35. 5 hhds medium do from $10.30@17.85, 8 hhds good do from $18.05@18 85, 4 hhds medium manufacturing from $16 50@18 15, and 5 hhds good do from $18 55@21 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

Inspection of Salt.

The Syracuse *Journal* gives the following as the quantity of salt inspected on the Salt Springs Reservation for the week ending August 2, 1862:

		bu.
Syracuse, district No. 1		45,862
Salina, "	2	155,091
Liverpool, "	3	84,067
Geddes, "	4	60,035
Total		295,085

The Crops in Iowa.

[From the Dubuque Herald.]

The wheat harvest in this county has not resulted very cheeringly to the farmer. The yield has generally been full as light as the croakers predicted some weeks ago. Many fields in fact are not worth cutting, and when the chinch bug, after finishing up the wheat, has made threatening demonstrations upon the corn as is the case in a number of instances, whole fields of wheat have been burned like a prairie fire to prevent the further devastation of a most formidable and destructive enemy.

High Priced Tobacco.

At the public sale of tobacco to day, a hogshead of fine leaf offered by Messrs. Chiles & Basset, was purchased by Mr. C. Peper, manufacturer of this city, at $65 25 per 100 lbs. It was grown by Mr. T. S. McGee, of Franklin county, Missouri.—*Missouri Democrat*, 9th.

Baltimore Coffee Market—Aug. 8.

The market has been extremely quiet, and no sales of importance have transpired since our last weekly report. Holders generally look forward to an early advance in the prices of this article, and are very firm. Common and fair Rio are held at 21@21½c; good to prime do at 22@23½c, and Java at 27c per lb. Stock of Rio in first hands 15,000 bags; of other descriptions the stock is very limited.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Declined 1½@2c per bushel. The engagements were: To Toronto: schr Canadian, corn, at 9c. To Oswego: prop. Montgomery, corn, via Collingwood, at 12½c; schr Gerrit Smith, corn, at 11½c; prop. Hunter, corn, via Goderich, at 12c; schr. Raleigh, corn, at 11c. To Port Colborne: schr. Sacco, corn, at 7½c. To Buffalo: props. Empire State, Susquehanna, Free State, bark Oneonta, schrs. Stampede, Cuyahoga, Grenada, Unadilla, brig Mohegan,—all with corn, at 7c; bark American Union, oats, at 5½c, bark Pierson, corn, at 7½c.

FLOUR—Received, 4,000 brls; shipped, 4,797 brls. Market quiet. Sales: 500 brls good white winter at $5.60; 250 brls do at $5.40; 50 brls "Venus" at $5.00; 100 brls "Derwent" spring extra at $4.80; 94 brls "Phillips" red winter at $4 65; 125 brls "Peerless" spring extra at $4.85; 100 brls "Leas" do at $4 60; 150 brls "Anamosa" at $4.55; 76 brls "Vermillion" do at $4.55; 100 brls "Smith Mills" at $4 32½; 100 brls "Albion" at $4.50; 100 brls "Mahoning Valley" at $4.46; 96 brls "Granite" at $4.42; 50 brls "Appleton" at $4 45; 125 brls fair spring extra at $4.45; 100 brls fair extra at $4.30; 100 brls "Volcano" winter super at $4 40; 57 brls "Opera" winter super at $4.30; 90 brls "Pyramid" at $4.00.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons Bran at $8.50 in bulk on track.

WHEAT—Received, 46,957 bu; Shipped, 24,400 bu. Market advanced 1½@2c per bushel. Sales—WINTER—400 bu No 1 White in store at $1.07; 400 bu No. 2 White Winter at $1 02; 3500 bu. No. 1 Red in store at $1.03; 14,000 bu No. 2 Red in store at 98c; 5,000 bu do, to arrive within ten days, at 98c; 1,500 bu Rejected in store at 91c; 400 bu Red in bulk at $1.01 on track; 400 bu do at $1 04 on track. SPRING—3,000 bu Amber Iowa in store at 98c; 3,500 bu do at 96½c; 3,000 bu do at 96¾c; 25,000 bu do at 97c; 3,600 bu do at 97½c; 5,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 97½c; 1,500 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 89½c; 6,000 bu do at 90c; 3 000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 80c.

CORN—Received, 140,791 bu; shipped, 481,125 bu. Market advanced fully 1c per bushel. Sales were: 1,100 bu prime River Yellow afloat at 35c; 4,400 bush River White afloat at 35c; 10,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 34c; 5,000 bu do at 33c; 20,000 bu River Rejected afloat at 30c; 5,000 bu choice do at 32c; 4,500 bu common do at 29c; 5 000 bu Mixed in store at 33½c; 2,000 bu do at 33½c; 90,000 bu do at 33c; 5,000 bu do at 32¾c; 30,000 bu do at 32½c; 4,500 bu do at 32c; 1,300 bu Rejected in store at 28c; 4,500 bu do at 27¾c; 20,000 bu do at 27c; 3,000 bu do at 26c.

OATS—Received, 4,221 bu; shipped, 350 bu. Advanced 1c per bushel. Sales, 17,000 bu No 1 in store at 30c; 10,000 bu do at 29c; 800 bags at 32c delivered.

RYE—Received, 4,221 bu. Market advanced ½@1c. Sales, 800 bu No 1 in store at 49c; 2,500 bu do at 50c.

BARLEY—Received, 82 bu. Market quiet and nominal at 50@60c.

HIGHWINES—Received, 567 brls. Market firm. Sales, 100 brls (Saturday night) at 28c.

TIMOTHY SEED—25 bags new crop at $1.75.

MESS PORK—In good demand and firm. Sales 100 brls at $9.50.

LARD—40 pkgs prime country kettle at 8c.

CUT MEATS—10,000 lbs clear Bacon Sides at 4½c packed in hogsheads.

TALLOW—Market quiet and nominal at 8@9c.

SUGARS—The market rules a shade easier and not quite so firm, as advices from the East report a decline of about ¼c ℔ lb. In raw, however, we note no change here at present. Refined are quiet at a decline of about ¼c. We quote:

Cuba—Fair to choice	9½@10½c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11½c
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	@11½c
White coffee, A	@11½c
Yellow, B	@11½c
Yellow coffee, C	10½@10¾c

FISH—The demand is steady, and we notice no change in quotations—

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.75	@ 3.00
" 2 " "	2 50	@ 2.75
" 1 Trout. "	2.50	@ 2 75
" 2 " "	2 37½	@ 2 62½

HIDES—The market rules quiet, as the receipts are light, with a corresponding demand. Dry Flint 14@14½c; Dry Salted 12@12½c; Green Salted 7@7½c; Dry Calf 13c; Green do 9@10c.

WOOL—Quiet, as very little is offering. We quote Common Native 25@30c; Medium 35@40c; Fine 42@47c; unwashed ⅓ off.

BUTTER—Sales—30 firkins choice yellow at 10c. The market is busy and holders refuse to take less than 11c for lots of choice yellow. We quote:

Choice Yellow	10@11c.
Fair to Good Firkin	9½@10c.
Grease	8½@ 9c.

FRUIT—There is a liberal supply of all kinds of green fruit brought from Alton and the southern parts of the State. Green Apples per brl $2.00@2.50. Peaches per box $1.50@2.00. Pears per bu $3.00@3.50.

EGGS—Dull at 4@5c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens ℔ doz $1.25@1.50. Turkeys ℔ lb 5@6c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug 11—FLOUR—Market heavy and 5c lower, with only a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 15,000 brls, at $4 85@5 00 for super state; $5 10@5 25 for extra state; $4 85@5.00 for super western; $5 35 for common to medium extra western; $5 40@5.50 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5 60@6 15 for trade brands, market closing heavy with no buyers at outside quotations. Canada flour heavy and 5c lower. Sales, 600 brls, at $5 10@5 25 for common; $5 30@6 75 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3 15@4.25. Corn meal in fair demand, with sales of 700 brls, at $3.30.

WHISKY—Market scarcely so firm. Sales 900 brls, at 31@33c.

GRAIN—Wheat active and closes a shade firmer; the decline in freights has a favorable effect.

Sales 160,000 bu, at $1.24@1.27 for Chicago spring; $1.24@1.31 for Milwaukee club; $1.31@1.32c; 22,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1.32@1.34; 9,000 bu Green Bay spring at $1.22; 19,000 bu winter red western at $1.33@1.34; 6,500 bu. mixed western at $1.34; 29,000 bu. amber Michigan at $1.34@1.38; 6,700 bu. inferior white Indiana at $1.33; 1,150 bu. winter red Illinois at $1.30½; 20,000 bu. white Michigan at $1.40@1.41; and 1,400 bu white Kentucky at $1.50@1.55. Rye quiet and without material change. Barley dull and nominal. Good sound corn very scarce and a shade firmer; white unsound abundant, and prices favor the buyer. Sales of 9,600 bu at 52@55c for sound old mixed western; 52@53c for eastern; 46@50c for unsound. Oats active and firmer at 49@52c for Jersey, Canada and western.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, and without material change in price.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and without decided change in price. Sales 250 brls at $11.25@11.50 for mess; $10.00@11.25 for prime mess; $9 37½@10 00 for prime. Beef quiet and firm. Sales 100 brls at $5 25@7.00 for country prime; $9.00@10.75 for mess; $12.00@13 75 for repacked mess; $13.00@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull, and prices are nominal. Cut meats in better demand and very firm. Sales 400 pkgs at 3½@4c for shoulders; 5½@6½c for hams. Bacon sides inactive. Lard rules steady with fair demand. Sales 1,300 lbs at 8½@9½c. Butter selling at 10@15c for Ohio; 10@18½c for state. Cheese firm at 6@8½c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11—FLOUR—Demand moderate and market easier.

GRAIN—Market quiet and nothing of importance doing. Corn in demand at 43½@44c. Oats steady at 29c.

WHISKY—Quiet and no sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—12½c for corn, 14½c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—7,000 brls flour, 148,000 bu. wheat, 71,600 bu. corn, 15,000 bu. oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—200 brls. flour, 79,600 bu wheat, 101,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, Aug. 11—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade lower and quiet. Sales, 4,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.00. Corn quiet. Sales, 3,600 bu, Illinois at 46½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer. Boats scarce and forwarders asking an advance.

IMPORTS—8,600 bu. wheat, 61,000 bu corn.

EXPORTS—2,466 brls. flour, 34,000 bu. wheat, 12,000 bu. corn.

New York Bank Statement.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, August 11, 1862.

Increase in loans	$74,280
Increase in specie	500,579
Decrease in circulation	90,394
Increase in deposits	2,431,943

Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER STEAMER SCOTIA.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Closed quiet. Flour tending downward; American 24s 6d@28s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; partial decline of 1d per cental. Corn active and slightly higher; mixed 29s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Generally dull and unchanged. Pork heavy.

MONEY—American securities declining. Illinois Central 51@50 discount. Erie 26½@27½. United States 5's 65.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firm.

MONEY—Illinois Central shares 51½@50 discount. Consols 93¾@93⅞.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ...... August 11.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Prop Mendota, Walsh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Empire State, Brett, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Missouri, Wadworth Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Bark Major Anderson, Buffalo
Bark Northwest, Atkins, Buffalo, 175 tons coal.
Bark Oneonta, Close, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Bark Unadilla, Trumbull, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Bark W S Pierson, Church, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Brig Robert Burns, Grant, St. Clair, 75 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Fashion, McElligott, Colborne, 130 m lumber.
Schr Lady of the Lake, Martin, Colborne.
Schr W H Merritt, McKellar, Kingston, 600 posts, 21 cds wood.
Schr Caledonia, McAuley, Saugeen.
Schr Fish Hawk, Anderson, Holland, 36 m staves.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Hathaway, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr Alpha, Evers, South Haven, 35 cds wood.
Schr L Luddington, Stubbs, Eagle Harbor, 120 cds wood.
Schr Experiment, Adams, St Joseph 35 cds wood.
Schr Cuyahoga, Roberts, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr Plymouth Rock, Patten, Buffalo, 1,250 brls salt.
Schr G F Foster, Smith, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 8 m lath.
Schr H Spencer, Ryerson, Muskegon, 90 m timber, 1,000 railroad ties.
Schr Active, Pageison, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, 95 m lumber.
Schr Mazeppa, Bink, Mazeppa, 182 tons coal.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Grand Haven, 45 cords wood.
Schr Jane Louisa, Graff, Sundries, 70 cds wood.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Matt Root, Blanchard, Buffalo.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Col. Shephard, Scuppel, Grand Haven, 22 cds wood.
Schr Frank Crawford, Gaffett, Racine.
Schr Heligoland, Burke, Grand Haven, 65 m lumber, 15 m shingles.
Schr Gem, Frederickson, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Stampede, Wilcox, Buffalo.
Schr Pilot, Gunderson, Buffalo, 75 m lumber, 100 m lath, 1,000 posts.
Schr Hero, Banch, South Haven, 55 m lumber.
Schr Sarah Clow, Clow, Green Bay, 515 m shingles.
Schr Emma, Embrecht, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Colonel Glover, Miller, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc, 105 cords wood.
Schr Live Oak, Landon, Buffalo, 140 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Port Washington, 90 cords wood.
Schr L C Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon, 82 m lumber, 18 m shingles.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr E M Thayer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 25 m shingles.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, Charlotteville, 75 cds stave bolts.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr G Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven, 105 m lumber.
Schr Persian, Oswego, 112 tons pig iron.
Schr Warren, Peterson, Grand Haven, 50 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 420 m shingles.
Sloop Peach, Brown, St. Joseph, 20 m staves.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon, 108 m lumber.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.

CLEARED ...... August 11.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries
Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn, 2.0 brls flour.
Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn, 2,000 brls flour
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn, 131 brls flour, 1,000 pigs lead
Prop Outonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, 14,600 bu corn, 1,036 brls flour, 125 bu oats.
Prop Sun, Jones, Collingwood, 17,00 bu corn, 1,060 brls flour, 225 bu oats.
Prop Missouri, Wadworth, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, 1, 00 brls flour
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark Major Anderson, Jones, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Bark B A Stannard, Vance, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Bark North West, Atkins, Buffalo, 26,500 bu corn.
Bark Oneonta, Close, Buffalo, 28, 00 bu corn
Brig Montezuma, Moore, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Eleanor, Henderson, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.
Schr J H Drake, Hardenburgh, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr M A Sibley, Spears, Buffalo, 12,400 bu corn.
Schr Gertrude, Myers, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr A Y Rich, Lynch, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Cuba Herriman, Buffalo, 14,050 bu corn.
Schr H H Brown, Middleton, Buffalo, 1,000 bu wheat.
Schr Cascade, Day, Oswego, 14,700 bu corn.
Schr Persia, Garritt, Goderich, 9 125 bu corn
Schr R Dart, Montague, Colborne, 14,700 bu corn.
Schr R B Campbell, Dillon, Goderich, 7,800 bu corn.
Schr Flora Watson, Van Patten, Kingston 14,800 bu corn.
Schr C Rive, Donaghue, Kingston, 13,500 bu corn.
Schr B F Davy, Lewis, Kingston, 18,600 bu corn.
Schr Alpha, Evars, South Haven.
Schr Experiment, Adams, St Joseph.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo.
Schr Fish Hawk, Anderson, Colony.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Hathaway, Muskegon.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon.
Schr Meridian, Downing, Waukegan.
Schr Grace Murray, Moore, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr G F Foster, Smith, Muskegon.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr H Spencer, Ryerson, Port Water.
Schr Active, Pageison, Grand Haven.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven.
Schr Venus, Thomson, Grand Haven.
Schr Jane Louisa, Graff, Manitowoc.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Muskegon.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon.
Schr Col Shephard, Scuppel, Fuller's Landing.
Schr Heligoland, Burke, Grand Haven.
Schr Forester, Peteman, Grand Haven.
Schr Gem, Fredericson, Muskegon.
Schr Hero, Banch, South Haven.
Schr Sarah Clow, Clow, Green Bay.
Schr Frank Crawford, Griffett, Buffalo, 13,700 bu corn.
Schr Stampede, Wilcox, Buffalo, 13,250 bu corn.
Schr Emma Embrecht, Muskegon.
Schr Col Glover, Miller, White Lake.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc.
Schr L C Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Em Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Muskegon.
Schr Mariner, Booker, Port Washington.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, Charlotteville.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Kalamazoo.
Schr Raleigh, Tower, Oswego, 10,800 bu corn.
Schr Onward, Tracey, Oswego, 15,800 bu wheat.
Schr A C Bart, Bigelow, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr G Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven.
Schr C Y Richmond, Nelson, Buffalo, 16,650 bu corn.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Buffalo, 10,420 bu rye.
Schr Granada, Fitzgerald, Oswego, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Waner, Pelnken, Grand Haven.
Schr Lady of the Lake, Taft, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Sloop Peach, Brown, St Joseph.
Scow Trenton, Muskegon.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 10, 1862.

BOUND UP.—Bark Golden West, Jane Bell, Danube, Waverly; brig Minnesota; schr. Anderson, Culvet, North Star, Comet, Grapeshot, Whaling, Stella, Jupiter, Lansing, Shook.

DOWN.—Bark Colorado, Chenango; brig N. M. Standord, Monitor; schr. Emma, Racine, Milwaukee, Bell, Rollingwood. Weather pleasant. Wind east.

[On account of the storm last night we did not receive this dispatch till to-day.—EDS. TRIB.]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 11, 1862.

UP.—Prop Plymouth, Cleveland, schr. Corinthian, Florence, St. James, Reeder, New London.

DOWN.—Prop. Adriatic, Kentucky; bark Great West, Woodruff, Sam. Ward; brig Deshler, Mahoning; schr. Pilgrim, Norris, Nightingale, Ballard, Mary Collins, Clarabel, Hubbard, Rose, Dousman, Mary Booth, A. Rust, Fremont, Helena, J. J. Bronson.

Weather pleasant; wind southwest.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO.—August 8.—Stmr. Sa tie; Prop Union, Plymouth, Wenona; bark City of Buffalo, City of Milwaukee, A. P. Nichols, Sardinia, Marquette; brig Fox, J. S. Harvey; schr. Cornelia, B. Parsons, Advance, Enterprise, International, San Jacinto, Altair, Turk, Major Anderson, C. G. Griswold, Athenian, Perry Hanna, Kenosha, Puritan, Ravenna, Poland, Shupe, Phalarope, Levant, Ellen Williams, Imperial.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, August 8.—Prop. Oneida, Chicago, Union; bark Ravenna, Marquette, Sardinia, A. P. Nichols, Kate Darling; schr. Perry Hanna, Altair, International, Advance, B. Parsons, Poland, Puritan, Athenian, Major Anderson, Grand Turk.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... August 9.

Tide, LaSalle, 5,100 bu corn.
Parson Brownlow, LaSalle, 3,800 bu corn.
Lemont Lockport, 3,200 bu corn.
Banner, LaSalle, 3,400 bu corn, 150 bu rye, 1,000 bu wheat.
Golden Cloud, LaSalle, 4,900 bu corn, 600 bu wheat.
St. Louis, LaSalle, 3,311 bu corn, 144 bu wheat.
Brilliant, Ottawa, 3,500 bu corn.
S A Thorp, Kankakee, 5,008 bu corn, 125 bu oats.
Ianthe, DuPage, 4,900 bu corn.
Monitor, Kankakee, 4,000 bu corn.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 5,600 bu corn.
Acme, LaSalle, 4,500 bu corn, 45 bu rye, 330 bu wheat.
Sultan, Ottawa, 5,400 bu corn.

CLEARED .... August 9.

Lemont, Lockport, 600 ft lumber.
Ianthe, Dupage.
Ohio, Joliet, 55,783 ft lumber, 300 cedar posts.
Wm Henry, La Salle, 2 m lumber.
Queen City, LaSalle 51,943 ft lumber, 120 brls salt, 1,680 lbs carpenter work.
Gen McClellan, Joliet, 5,508 lbs sugar, 300 lbs salt, 450 lbs mdse, 1 safe, 1,650 lbs nails, 11 m lumber.
Aleona, Morris.
Caroline, LaSalle, 10 brls salt.
Ottawa, Ottawa.
Clyde, Seneca, 25 brls lime.
Robt Holmes, Utica, 22 brls salt.
Brilliant, Ottawa.
Sultan, Ottawa.
Maria, Kankakee, 15,350 ft lumber, 6,500 shingles, 52 brls salt.
Luella, LaSalle, 1,000 ft lumber.
Dolphin, Ottawa, 83,483 ft lumber, 20 m shingles, 15 m lath.

MARRIED.

On the 31st of July, 1862, in the city of New York, by the Rev. A. vab Wiswell, of St. John's P. E. Church, Mr. J. DUPUYTRIEN CARR and Miss LILLIE J. T. DUNHAM.

DIED.

At Morrison, Whiteside County, Aug. 8th, 1862, Mr. RENSSELAER BAILEY, of this city, aged 49 years.

After a severe and protracted illness, on Thursday, 31st July, at No. 2 Tecumseth Terrace, Bleury street, Montreal, BETSY, wife of Geo. W. Lundie, in her twenty-eighth year.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The office rooms lately occupied by Messrs. H. McLennan & Co., in old Custom House Building, No. 15 Lasalle street. Apply to JOHN BRODIE, room No. 3, adjoining the premises. au9-i447-5t

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—A Dwelling with Store attached, and furniture, for sale. Terms moderate. Location good. Inquire on premises, 521 South Clark street. MRS. NEWTON. au7-1398-6t

TO RENT—Brick House on Third avenue, No. 66. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises. aug6-1379-1w

TO RENT—The Steam Factory situated on the southeast corner of Fulton and Green streets, West Side, now occupied as a Chair Factory, or would sell the same. Also, for sale, the House and Lot adjoining the Factory on the east. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, on the premises, or to A. B. CLARK, No. 253 Randolph street. au1-1283-1m

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER, 135 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

Personal.

PERSONAL.—James C. Little, (or any person acquainted with his address) will please forward the same to "J. C.," Tribune Office. au11-1559-2w

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUALITIES. G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail Staffs, &c. &c. Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of the celebrated Stationary Engines of the factory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N.Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the machinery information obtained regarding them. Some portent size will if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274. oc28-ly

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER, FOR Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms

BUSHELS PER DAY.

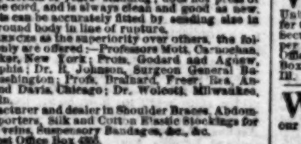
Capacity of No. 1	3,000 to 5,000
" " 2	1,000 to 2,000
" " 3	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN, And put the same in superior order for market. Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and Lockport.

J. C. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.

N. B.—Onhand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines. ap24-p793-T-T&S-1y

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 126 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Branch Office—No. 38 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.



Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, under Rigg's & Goodyear's Patents.

The Hard Rubber Truss is unlike and superior to all others in the following respects: Will never break, rust, chafe, gall or blister; can be made stiff or limber; will cure Hernia of years' standing; does not press or injure the cord, and is always clean and good as new. Patients can be accurately fitted by sending size in inches around body in line of rupture.

REFERENCES as the superiority over others, the following only are offered:—Professors Mott, Carnochan, and Parker, New York; Profs. Godard and Agnew, Philadelphia; Dr. L. Johnson, Surgeon General Brazil, Washington; Profs. Brainard, Freer, Rea, Andrews and Davis, Chicago; Dr. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Manufacturer and dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk and Cotton Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensory Bandages, &c., &c.

☞ Post Office Box 4267.

C. STAFFORD, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg. This Leg has many advantages over all others, and as an evidence of such, it has received the first Premium at the United States Fairs, under the examination of the best Surgeons in our country. Its motion is received from a Rubber Spring (which will never break) giving it a great preference over the spiral Spring used in other limbs. Send for Pamphlet. au26-H-T-S-1y

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON. The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnace, and of all grades of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 13 Wells street. JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents. my24-r683-6m-T&T

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S, 140 Lake street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. J. G. HOBEY, au7-1378-1w 9 Board of Trade Building.

BOOK BINDERS AND FANCY PAPER BOX MANUFACTURERS.—One hundred tons of Straw and Tar Boards, assorted sizes, on hand and to arrive, for sale at manufacturers prices. ARMSTRONG, McCORMICK & CO., au7 1377-6t No. 107 South Water st.

CORN IS KING.—The best Song yet, for the times. Don't fail to get a copy. It will exhilerate every loyalist and stir his patriotism. Price 25 cents. Sent to any part of the country by mail. Published by H. T. MERRILL, at the Academy of Music, 164 Clark street. For sale by all music dealers.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 13 Wells street, Agents for Manufacturers.

BUTTER AND LARD.—We are in want of Butter and Lard. Persons in the country by consigning to us will receive the highest prices and immediate returns. HAYES, STONE & CO., au9-1491-1m 217 South Water street, Chicago.

Wanted.

WANTED—A lady wants a situation, or employment as Copyist. Address "Mrs. L. W.," Chicago Post. au11-1548-2t

WANTED—A first class furnished House for a family of four grown persons. South side preferred. The pay will be punctual and the price must be low. Direct R. ROAD, Post Office Box 1456. au11-1515-3t

WANTED—To sell or exchange, a stock of Groceries, Liquors and Cigars, for Real Estate and cash, on GOOD PERSONAL PROPERTY. Must be sold immediately, as the owner is going to the war. Principally cash required. Inquire at 25 South Water street, or address P. O. Box 3881. P. S.—Would exchange for Horses and Cattle. au11-1511-3t

WANTED—A partner who has some capital to invest in milling, or will sell the mill at a bargain. The mill is situated at Monticello, on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. Location good. For further particulars address J. R. CLOUGH, Godfrey, Illinois.

WANTED—5000 Cartes de Visite Photographs to color (in the best style of the art) for 25 cents each or $2 per dozen. Large size from one to five dollars each. Call and see specimens. All work warranted satisfactory or no charge made. Mr. and Mrs. G. S. LACEY, 73 Lake street. au11-1496-1w

WANTED.—A girl to do the general work of a family of two. The work is light and to the tidy and neat, will be an easy place. None but American or intelligent German need apply at 475 West Jackson, southeast corner of Loomis st. au9-1472-3t

WANTED—By a young married man, disqualified for the war, a situation as Book-keeper, Assistant Book-keeper, Entry, Receiving or Shipping Clerk, or in any other honorable situation where he can obtain permanent employment. Has had experience in several branches of business. The best of city references will be given. Salary very low. Address "J. K." Post Office Box 3589. au9-1464-3t

INFORMATION WANTED. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE Sr., Sewing Machine manufacturer, would confer a favor on giving information of his present domicil to J. B. G., Post Office Box 5886. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house No. 263 Illinois st. left with his family, through the back door in a hurry last spring, forgotten that he owed not less than twelve months rent. The owner of said house feels interested to know what has become of this model tenant. jy30-350-1m

WANTED—A situation by a man who has been in active business for years. Understands most kinds of general business. Is a fair writer and book-keeper. Can give the best of references as to integrity and ability. Address "Timor," Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had. au9-1439-3t

WANTED—TO RENT—A comfortable house, with not less than six rooms, within fifteen minutes walk of the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue. Address "R." Box 326, stating location and terms. au9-1457-3t

WANTED—A girl to do the general house work of a family of two persons. To a good cook, washer and ironer a permanent situation, and good wages given. Scandinavian or German preferred. Call at 142 West Adams street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets. au9 1455-3t

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—Two lots on the West Side and twenty-five acres within a few miles of Chicago, for a good improved farm in Illinois or Wisconsin. Cash will be paid for balance owing. Apply to Messrs. Lord & Smith, Lake street, or Jos. Hoole, 65 Kinzie street, North Side. au9-d1-3t

WANTED—A RARE CHANCE—For any one wishing to engage in a good business, partially manufacturing, and pays equal to any legitimate business in the city. A person with from two to four thousand dollars, can either purchase the entire stock in trade or arrange for a partial interest as both money and help is wanted. Address "P. O. Box 408," Chicago, giving name, and a time and place will be named by the advertiser for an interview. au9-1484-3t

WANTED—One hundred Artillery Horses at the Phoenix Stables, No. 209 State street, Chicago. WM. PATRICK. au8-1449-1w

WANTED—A DENTAL OFFICE—In a good locality, such as Lake or Clark streets. Would like to know of rooms, if any, to be vacated soon. Address "Dentist," P. O. Box 586. au8-1445-1w

WANTED—An experienced Drug Clerk. One familiar with the packing and order department in the wholesale business. Address "Drawer 129," Milwaukee Post Office. au8-145-6t

WANTED—TO RENT—A Store in the vicinity of Clark street, on Lake or Randolph. Address "P. O. Box 4173." au7-1421-1w

WANTED—LARD AND TALLOW.—We are paying the highest prices for Butter, Lard and Tallow. Our customers shipping to us from the country, will have the benefit of our orders and immediate sales. SHERMON & HALL, au7-1404-1m 97 Water street, Chicago.

WANTED—A Situation to take charge of a Millinery or Dress Making establishment. The advertiser has been in business for herself for years and is competent, has a large circle of acquaintances. Address, for one week, "A. B. C.," Chicago Post Office. aug6-1369-1w

WANTED—To go a short distance into the country, a Cook and Chambermaid, the latter to assist in washing. Must be Protestants and have good references. Address "Drawer No 6186," Post Office. aug6-1361-1w

WANTED—A suit of Furnished Rooms, with Board for a man and wife in a private family. North Side preferred, east of Clark and south of Superior streets. Address "H. S. F.," P. O. Box 2177. au5 1355-1w

WANTED—A situation by a young man from Indiana in a Wholesale Grocery Store. References here and in Indiana. Address "G," through Post Office. au5-1345-1w

WANTED—A Man and Boy. The subscriber wants a man who has had experience in budding trees in the Nursery. The boy to tie. Inquire at 50 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED ... Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents or four samples of marked linen, terms &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. jy31-877-3m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission, for introducing the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO. P. O. Drawer 5829 Chicago, Ill. au1-1262-3m

WANTED—Agents. We are now able fully to supply the very large demand for our valuable articles. All our energetic, industrious agents are making from $3 to $15 per day. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room No. 9, 119 South Clark street. jy31-1236 2w

WANTED.—Agents wanted, Local and Traveling, to sell articles of "REAL MERIT," selling rapidly, paying large profits to agents. Warranted to give good satisfaction, or money refunded. Enclose stamp for Circular to P. O. Box 3071, or call at room 2, 99 Dearborn street (up stairs). jy30-4217-2w CHAS. POWELL & CO.

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler of 15 horse power, together with shafting, &c., now set up in Berrien county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new reaper and mower, a horse power and mill for grinding corn. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. jy28-1141-3m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 120 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1634, MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de15 1851y

WANTED—Boot Makers. Three or four good Boot Bottomers, can find steady work and good prices on Sale Work. Also, one or two Fitters at L. CHAPIN & CO'S Wholesale Boot Manufactory, South Bend, Ind. Apply immediately as above. L. CHAPIN & CO. South Bend, Ind., July 30, 1862. jy26-18 3w

WANTED, AGENTS—To sell the new HISTORICAL WAR MAP. A Historical Sketch of all the Battles from the fall of Fort Sumter. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Stamps taken. Send stamp for circular. R. H. LANDON, Agent. jy21-998-1m 38 Lake st, opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—To trade, cash and good farming land, in best locations in Illinois and Iowa, for personal property of any kind (except Patent Rights). Address for one month "TRADER," Tribune Office. jy19 979 2w

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory references from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2202. jel-577-3m

WANTED—Agents. The great Union Book is Headley's Life of Washington, just the book for the times. Agents wanted in every county in the Western States for this and other valuable and popular Books. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For full information call on or address (with stamp) C. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 308. au5-1329-1m

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire of J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 8 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3353, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-h450-2-3

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our GREAT NEW PATRIOTIC Combination Prize Package, Containing a vast collection of appropriate Stationery suited to the time, of finest quality, superb designs, rich and fashionable jewelry of the latest styles, all arranged on an entirely new principle, which takes wonderfully, sells quick, profits large. Agents are now wanted in every town and village in the United States. Send for circular of the above, and also our great Excelsior Package. J. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street Chicago. jn14-232-3m

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $30 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Scarfs, Leggins, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Secure your township. For circulars and terms, and full particulars, call or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 129 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy16-882-3m

Lost.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, between the Post Office and the river, on Dearborn street, a roll of money—two Fifty Dollar and three Ten Dollar Treasury Notes. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to this office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From his pasture, on the 5th inst., a bright bay Colt, four years old, black mane and tail, and hind feet white. When last seen his limbs were slightly swollen from standing in the stable. He was newly shod with light shoes. Whoever will return said horse, or give information of his whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded by applying to E. P. GAGE, Planing Mill, au8-1465-3t Corner Van Buren and Franklin sts.

STRAYED—On August 6th, from the premises of C. R. Peck, at Winnetka, on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, a BAY COLT, Four years old, black switch tail, about 15 hands high, close Morgan build, a shoe on one fore foot, a little scald on left side, a small white spot on forehead. A Reward of $20 Will be paid for the delivery of the horse at MORGAN'S STABLE, rear of Sherman House, or to the subscriber, at Winnetka. C. R. PECK. au8-1463-3t

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE ... Nos. 107 and 109 ... H. ALEXANDER ... Will sell on TUESDAY ... o'clock, an invoice of STANDARD MEDICAL ... In French and English ... Gilt Mirror ... Summer Clothing and Dry Goods ... At 11 o'clock ... Cook Stove ... Blank Case ... Desks, Tables, &c. ... au11-1534-2t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, B. C. Bedsteads, Glassware, ... AT AUCTION. We will sell at our salesrooms ... TUESDAY, August 12th ... the above goods ... various kinds ... sofas, Hat Trees ... lot of Glassware ... hand Furniture, &c. ... and a variety of miscellaneous ... ☞ Sale positive. au8-1474-2t GILBERT & SAMPSON

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON ... of Franklin, on Tuesday, Aug. 12 ... will be sold ... Kip Boots ... Children's ... Slips. au8-1434-4t S. NICKERSON

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON ... street corner Franklin, on Monday ... nesday, August 13th, Friday, August ... A. M., will be sold ... Clothing, Furnishing Goods ... Hats ... Cloths and Carpeting. au8-1429 1w S. NICKERSON

GORE, WILLSON & CO., AUCTION TRADE SALES. Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES ... COUNTRY TRADE ... 2500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans. Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade ... The sale will continue ... tinue every Tuesday and Thursday ... until the stock is disposed of. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invited to call early ... vorable an opportunity ... GORE, WILLSON & CO. aug6-1375-2m

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesroom ... opposite Tremont House ... mh25-l653-ly

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES Every Tuesday and Thursday By GORE, WILLSON & CO. ... See advertisement in Wednesday ...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. ... The Theatre having been thoroughly renovated, decorated, both inside and out, and entirely newly carpeted, and new scenery ... make this Theatre equal in comfort to any ... addition to the old favorites many new ... year. A new entrance ... the lower corner of the building ... The Stock Company ... Scenic Artist of the Theatre, John W. ... now occupied in preparing ... the production early in the ... mantic spectacle of the SEVEN SISTERS, which will be produced in the same manner ... Keene's Theatre, New York, where it was ... for nearly two entire seasons. The land ... covers the stage with MIRRORS OF PLATE GLASS, FORMING ... OF SILVER, will be brought from Philadelphia ... Thousand Dollars, arrangements having been made with Mr. J. R. McDonough, under whose ... the play will be produced. The YOUNG LADIES engaged to assist in the ... piece will meet on the stage for rehearsal ... day morning at ten o'clock ... The Season will commence ... with ... beautiful comedy of TIME WORKS WONDERS

Excursions.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY! — THE — JANESVILLE EXCURSION TRAIN Leaves Northwestern Depot at 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 14th. Returning, arrive at 12 P. M. TICKETS: ADULTS $1.00; CHILDREN 60 cents. TO BE HAD AT CARS. au9-1475-6t

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC. THE Reformed Presbyterian Church Will have an EXCURSION AND BASKET PIC-NIC To the beautiful Excursion Grounds at FOREST BAY GROVE Near Waukegan. On THURSDAY, THE 14th INST. A special train will leave the Depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad at ... Will leave the grounds at 5 P. M. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents ... Moses Shirts ... Lake street ... tees of the Church.

NEW EXCURSION GROUNDS. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company Have prepared SPACIOUS FOREST GROUNDS With buildings, walks, swings, dancing floors ... accommodate Pic-Nic and excursion parties ... The grounds are ... beauty and convenience, situated ... Lake Shore, thirty-three miles ... is from one fifth to a mile from ... and bluffs, affording ... growth, beautiful groves ... ing springs of cool water ... and cool breezes. For further particulars apply at the Company's office ... streets. A. C. BALDWIN ... jy11-761-3m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Buggy and Harness, nearly new. Buggy made ... ranted. Sold for the want of use. ... GAN'S STABLE, rear of Sherman House. au11-1492-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Safe, Wilder's Patent, at 12 Lake street. au11-1498-3t

FOR SALE—A Schooner of ... hundred tons burthen ... 60,000 feet of lumber and ... Will be sold low for cash. Address ... cago P. O.

FOR SALE—A Span of ... old MULES, sound and in good condition ... at 80 South Wells street.

FOR SALE—One twenty horse power ENGINE nearly new ... twelve feet long forty-two ... steam dome; 2 Boilers twenty ... diameter, with two flues ... in good order. For further particulars ... Wells street.

FOR SALE—MEDICAL PRACTICE, with office ... fixtures, &c. ... of a well settled ... hood. The terms will ... vertiser is going into the army ... Naponset, Ill.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—highly improved Farm of ... acres, ... miles of Chicago, ... leading directly to the city ... for 320 acres of the farm ... further particulars inquire at ... au7 1411-2w A. J. GALLOWAY

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill, good Steam Custom Mill, ... located on the line of the Illinois Central ... eighty-five miles from Chicago ... business. Cash Capital ... & CO., 249 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Drug Store for ... at a great bargain for cash ... will be paid ... stock of Drugs ... good location on the North Side ... for selling ill health ... R. E. DOANE, No. 13 North Wells ... Illinois.

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis. ... Stock, &c. ... in complete ... large Premises ... partnership business ... and buildings ... & CO., on the premises, or to ... 77 Kinzie street Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A farm in Illinois ... and a half miles from the ... lena and Chicago Union Railroad ... day. The farm contains 280 acres ... set and one half timber ... two-story and attic. The ... cultivation and ready for ... farm will be sold low ... will be taken in part ... FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Lake and ...

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One of the most attractive ... vicinity of Chicago ... Park ... [illegible]

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GREASE, BUTTER ... By PIERSON & COLBY ... Commission Merchants, 23 Dearborn street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN.

The dispatch from Gen. Pope announcing the retreat of the enemy to Orange C. H., below the Rapidan, sets at rest all controversy as to the result of the battle of Cedar Run. Our cavalry and artillery are in pursuit. The affair may be summed up as follows: Jackson maneuvered Pope's advancing columns into positions to suit himself. He then made his attack on Banks, intending to overwhelm him, and strike the next corps or division before they could be concentrated. But the obstinacy of the battle which Gen. Banks gave him spoiled his plans, and the timely arrival of Sigel put him on the back track. Still, the only perceptible advantage we have gained from the battle is a lesson in military tactics. It teaches that it is not always wise to move an army on six different roads, too far separated to enable the different divisions to help each other in an emergency.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

A dispatch from the War Department to Gov. Morgan, of New York, announces that the draft cannot be made before the first of September. The length of time required for the enrollment of the militia and the consideration of claims for exemption, is among the reasons assigned. It is suggested also that if, in addition to the 300,000 first called for, the old regiments are filled up to the maximum by volunteers, the draft may be avoided altogether.

GEN. TURCHIN ACQUITTED.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that Gen. John B. Turchin has been honorably acquitted by the court martial at Huntsville, and that he is now a Brigadier General in the United States army, not only without stain or reproach, but with additional honors won by his dignified bearing and soldierly defense in the cruel ordeal prepared for him by Don Carlos Buell. We derive the information of his acquittal from a letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a portion of which will be found in another column.

A FISH STORY.

By way of Memphis we have a story that Breckinridge attacked our forces at Baton Rouge on Tuesday last (the 5th inst.,) and was repulsed with heavy loss—the disaster happening in consequence of the failure of the ram Arkansas to come to time, as agreed upon, to aid in the attack. Following this is a rumor that Breckinridge had telegraphed to the Grenada *Appeal* that he had renewed the attack the same day, and captured the whole federal force at Baton Rouge, and that the ram Arkansas had done many wonderful works among our gunboats.

If any such events as these last reported had happened, we should have heard of them before, by way of Richmond. The dispatch announcing the destruction of the Arkansas was dated the 8th, three days later than the reported achievements of Breckinridge. We see no reason to doubt that she was blown up, as already stated. The rebels would have no reason for publishing the story if it were untrue, because it could not deceive Admiral Farragut's officers in the lower Mississippi.

"THE RISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE."

The intelligence from every part of the country is most cheering. The people are determined to save the government. In this righteous war to put down rebellion and preserve the institutions of our fathers, the masses are sound and to the last degree self-sacrificing and patriotic. For details of movements see an article on the third page of this paper.

OUR HONORED DEAD.

Many a mother's eye will moisten as it reads the list of our honored dead at Pittsburgh Landing. Ages hence "God's acre" will be visited with patriotic devotion at every battle-field in the Mississippi valley, where the noble sons of the Northwest "sleep their last sleep." Names more venerated will not be found upon the pages of our country's history.

The Sneaks Returning.

Quite a number of our Canadian exiles returned yesterday. We learn that Her Majesty's subjects denounced them as cowards and fugitives and declared in some instances that they should not live there, that Canada was too good for them, and they must seek some country where disloyalty and poltroonery were not esteemed the worst vices of the masculine gender.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Grinnell, Poweshiek county, Iowa, for several years a member of the State Senate, was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the 4th Iowa district, on the 6th inst. Mr. Grinnell is quite extensively known in this State as an able, energetic, and true man in every sense of the word. We have no doubt he will be elected by a handsome majority.

American Affairs Abroad.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

TURIN, July 23, 1862.

The principal organs of publicity in Europe, the London *Times*, the Paris *Moniteur*, Schart's and Reuter's telegraphic agencies, and even the telegraphs to Cape Race and Liverpool, are in the hands of your enemies. For one whole week, all Europe remained under the impression that General McClellan has been defeated in a decided battle; while a fortnight back, we were informed that Fremont had been beaten. Stonewall Jackson's raid was exaggerated into a great military operation, and the check on James Island into a battle of first magnitude. At the bottom of all these maneuvers lies the increasing cotton famine in Lancashire, and Napoleon's apprehensions lest the progress of the Unionist armies might interfere with his Mexican schemes, to which he continues to cling with pertinacious obstinacy. It is certain that, should the Senate approve of Mr. Corwin's Mexican treaty, the French government would at once recognize the Southern Confederacy, and soon give material support to Jeff. Davis' new realm. The *Star* and *Daily News*, however, the *Temps* and the *Siecle*, and to a certain extent, the *Independence Belge*, prove still your faithful friends. Some letters of Mr. Rousean, a Belgian naturalist, who for a while was kept back in Texas, whence he escaped with great difficulty, made a great impression on the continent, giving an unbiased account of the atrocities perpetrated by the secessionists against all those whom they suspect of Union feelings. On the whole, the European press is well aware that the principal cause of the rebellion was slavery, and that though the Unionists still try to evade the real issue, the abolition of slavery must sooner or later follow in the wake of the Union armies. But yesterday I met an eminent French statesman, who told me that according to the latest news, McClellan was on the point of capitulating. "I am very glad of it," he continued, "those moderate statesmen at Washington will now be forced to take the bull by the horns, and to arm the slaves."

From General McClellan's Army.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 11.—The mail boat from Harrison's Landing reports that the general appearance there is that a move of the whole or a large part of the army is taking place.

Porter's mortar fleet is still anchored in Hampton Roads.

Norfolk and Suffolk are in a great state of excitement.

As stated, that in the recent reconnoissance to Malvern Hill, McClellan had planned a great battle and intended to occupy that place. He sent a messenger to Harrison's Landing to bring up the greater part of the army, but the messenger took the wrong road, and during the delay, the enemy appeared in every direction in an overwhelming force, when McClellan was obliged to order a retreat. The enemy occupy Malvern Hill with an immense army.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 10.—Some rumors are afloat here in regard to the safety and welfare of Suffolk, Norfolk and Portsmouth, but nothing of importance has yet transpired. The Union pickets have been twice driven in during the past week. The first time it occurred near Norfolk.

The steamship Baltimore arrived to-day from Beaufort, N. C., and reports all quiet in that vicinity.

The rumor that McClellan was wounded at Malvern Hill was unfounded.